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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:48:50 ON 24 JUL 2000)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:55 ON 24 JUL 2000

L1 26 S EDGREN D?/AU
L2 10493 S LI S?/AU
L3 5 S SKLUZACEK R?/AU
L4 1790 S WONG P?/AU
L5 4 S MAGRUDER P?/AU
L6 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5
L7 2 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L8 12296 S L1-L7
L9 188 S L8 AND ?DELIVER?
L10 74 S L8 AND CONTROL?(3A)RELEAS?
L11 215 S L9 OR L10
L12 48 S L11 AND POLYMER
L13 3 S L12 AND SURFACTANT?
L14 45 S L12 NOT L13
L15 44 S L14 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L16 4 S L12 AND (PLASTIC? OR PEPTID?)

Inventor Search

=> d bib abs ind

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:175669 HCAPLUS
DN 132:212725
TI Sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents
IN Dong, Liang C.; Wong, Patrick S.-L.; Ferrari, Vincent J.;
Espinal, Steven D.
PA Alza Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000013674	A1	20000316	WO 1999-US20333	19990903
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9961361	A1	20000327	AU 1999-61361	19990903
PRAI	US 1998-99401		19980908		
	WO 1999-US20333		19990903		
AB	A dosage form is disclosed comprising a semipermeable walled container that houses a capsule, which capsule comprises a drug formulation, a piston, and an osmotic compn. The dosage form delivers the drug formulation through a passageway at a controlled rate over a sustained-release period of time up to 24 h. A drug formulation was prepd. contg. progesterone 33.4, Cremophor El 33.4, and Myvacet 16.5%. Then, 600 mg of the drug formulation was filled into the body of the capsule followed by an osmotic tablet (prepn. given) inserted into an injection-molded wall with the osmotic tablet facing the bottom of the injection-molded walled housing. The walls were crimped at 68.degree. to provide an exit passageway of 155 mil.				
IC	ICM A61K009-20				
	ICS A61K009-48				
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)				
ST	sustained release capsule osmotic tablet progesterone				
IT	Monoglycerides				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(acetates; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)				
IT	Hormones, animal, biological studies				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(anabolic steroids; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				
	(capsules, sustained-release; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg., **polymers**; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Endocrine system
(hormone from; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Brain
(hypothalamus, hormones from; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(marine; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Liquids
(oils; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT DNA
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(recombinant; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Pituitary gland, anterior lobe
(somatotroph; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT **Surfactants**
Thixotropic materials
(sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Coconut oil
Enkephalins
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Growth factors, animal
Paraffin oils
Peptides, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Drug **delivery** systems
(sustained-release; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Plastics, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermoplastics; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd.; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 64-86-8, Colchicine 143-07-7D,
Lauric acid, hexyl esters 1393-25-5, Secretin 9002-60-2,
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies 9002-61-3 9002-62-4,
Prolactin, biological studies 9002-67-9, Luteinizing hormone
9002-68-0, Follicle stimulating hormone 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating
hormone 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-11-6, Ethylene
oxide propylene oxide copolymer 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
9004-64-2D, Hydroxypropyl cellulose, alkyl derivs. 9004-98-2
9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-00-9 9005-66-7,
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene
sorbitan monostearate 9005-71-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate
9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9034-40-6, Lh-rh 11000-17-2,
Vasopressin 11099-07-3, Stearin 11140-06-0, Palmitin 12619-70-4,
Cyclodextrin 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone 16960-16-0, Cosyntropin
25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 37220-82-9, Olein 61164-25-8, Equine
growth hormone 66419-50-9, Bovine growth hormone 107950-52-7,
Gonadotropin-releasing factor

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)

RE.CNT 5

RE

- (1) Alza Corp; GB 2155889 A 1985
- (2) Alza Corp; WO 9115196 A 1991
- (3) Alza Corp; WO 9613248 A 1996
- (4) Dong, L; US 5620705 A 1997 HCAPLUS
- (5) Eckenhoff, J; US 4855141 A 1989

=> d bib abs ind 2

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999:193984 HCAPLUS

DN 130:227749

TI Sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising **polymers, surfactant**

IN **Skluzacek, Robert R.; Edgren, David E.**

PA Alza Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9912527	A2	19990318	WO 1998-US18555	19980904
	WO 9912527	A3	19990610		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9892230	A1	19990329	AU 1998-92230	19980904
PRAI	US 1997-58323		19970909		
	WO 1998-US18555		19980904		
AB	A dosage form is disclosed comprising means for delivering essentially a total dose of drug. The dosage form comprises a polymer , a plasticizer, a surfactant , and a binder. Sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising nifedipine, hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyethylene oxide, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate were prepd. The drug release performance of the tablets were studied.				
IC	ICM A61K009-44				
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)				
ST	sustained release pharmaceutical tablet polymer surfactant ; nifedipine hydroxypropyl cellulose sustained release tablet; polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate sustained release tablet				
IT	Plasticizers				
	Surfactants				
	Sustained release tablets (drug delivery systems)				
	(sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising polymers, surfactant)				
IT	Polymers , biological studies				
	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies				
RL:	THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising polymers, surfactant)				
IT	9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 9005-71-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

CHOI

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Page 6

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising **polymers**
, **surfactant**)

=> d bib abs ind 3

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999:193983 HCAPLUS

DN 130:242315

TI Pharmaceutical coating composition comprising a **polymer** and a **surfactant**

IN Edgren, David E.; Li, Shu; Wong, Patrick S. L.

; Bhatti, Gurdish Kaur; Dong, Liang Chang; Yum, Si-hong

PA Alza Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9912526	A1	19990318	WO 1998-US18512	19980904
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9892218	A1	19990329	AU 1998-92218	19980904
EP 1014951	A1	20000705	EP 1998-944756	19980904
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE,			
FI				
PRAI US 1997-58264		19970909		
WO 1998-US18512		19980904		
AB	A compn. comprising a polymer for providing a polymer membrane, at least one pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant compatible with the polymer , and a single solvent for both the polymer and the surfactant . The compn. is particularly apt for coating pharmaceutical dosage forms. Osmotic therapeutic compns. comprising a dose of pentoxifylline coated with a membrane-forming compn. comprising Et cellulose 55, hydroxypropyl cellulose 20, PVP 20, and ethoxylated stearate 5% were prepd. A tablet contained pentoxifylline			
71,	polyethylene oxide 24.67, PVP 4, magnesium stearate 0.25, and BTH 0.08%			
in	the core and polyethylene oxide 97.70, PVP 1, ferric oxide 1, and magnesium stearate 0.25, and BTH 0.05% in the push layer.			
IC	ICM A61K009-28			
	ICS A61K009-50			
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)			
ST	pharmaceutical coating polymer surfactant ; tablet			
	pentoxifylline polyethylene oxide cellulose deriv			
IT	Controlled release tablets (drug delivery systems)			
	(osmotic release; pharmaceutical coating compn. comprising polymer and surfactant)			
IT	Solvents			

Searched by John Dantzma

703-308-4488

Surfactants

Tablets (drug delivery systems)

(pharmaceutical coating compn. comprising **polymer** and **surfactant**)IT **Polymers**, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical coating compn. comprising **polymer** and **surfactant**)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose

RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical coating compn. comprising **polymer** and **surfactant**)

IT 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-32-4D, Carboxymethyl cellulose, crosslinked 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, acyl derivs. 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-99-3, Myrj 52s 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-66-7, Tween 40 25086-89-9, Luviskol VA 64P 25322-69-4, Polyoxypropylene glycol 106392-12-5, Pluronic f 68

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical coating compn. comprising **polymer** and **surfactant**)

RE.CNT 5

RE

- (1) Alza Corp; EP 0339811 A 1989
- (2) Euro Celtique Sa; GB 2258613 A 1993
- (3) Euro Celtique Sa; GB 2258810 A 1993
- (4) Kirin Amgen Inc; EP 0459516 A 1991
- (5) Tanabe Seiyaku Co; EP 0077956 A 1983

=> d 1-4 bib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:175669 HCAPLUS
DN 132:212725
TI Sustained-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents
IN Dong, Liang C.; Wong, Patrick S.-L.; Ferrari, Vincent J.;
Espinal, Steven D.
PA Alza Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000013674	A1	20000316	WO 1999-US20333	19990903
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9961361	A1	20000327	AU 1999-61361	19990903
PRAI US 1998-99401		19980908		
WO 1999-US20333		19990903		
AB	A dosage form is disclosed comprising a semipermeable walled container that houses a capsule, which capsule comprises a drug formulation, a piston, and an osmotic compn. The dosage form delivers the drug formulation through a passageway at a controlled rate over a sustained-release period of time up to 24 h. A drug formulation was prepd. contg. progesterone 33.4, Cremophor El 33.4, and Myvacet 16.5%. Then, 600 mg of the drug formulation was filled into the body of the capsule followed by an osmotic tablet (prepn. given) inserted into an injection-molded wall with the osmotic tablet facing the bottom of the injection-molded walled housing. The walls were crimped at 68.degree. to provide an exit passageway of 155 mil.			

RE.CNT 5

RE

- (1) Alza Corp; GB 2155889 A 1985
- (2) Alza Corp; WO 9115196 A 1991
- (3) Alza Corp; WO 9613248 A 1996
- (4) Dong, L; US 5620705 A 1997 HCAPLUS
- (5) Eckenhoff, J; US 4855141 A 1989

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:244714 HCAPLUS
DN 130:282876
TI Injection-moldable compositions of polycaprolactone, polyoxyalkylenes and polyoxyethylene fatty esters
IN Dong, Liang C.; Ferrari, Vincent J.; Pollock, Crystal; Shafi, Keru O.; Smith, Ted; Wong, Patrick S. L.

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

PA Alza Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9918159	A1	19990415	WO 1998-US21041	19981006
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ,			

TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 9910684	A1	19990427	AU 1999-10684	19981006
PRAI	US 1997-60976		19971006		
	WO 1998-US21041		19981006		

AB Injection-moldable compns., useful in the manuf. of membranes for drug **delivery**, contain polycaprolactone, a polyalkylene oxide, and a polyoxyethylene fatty ester or ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer.

RE.CNT 4

RE

- (1) Alza Corp; WO 9613248 A 1996
- (2) Dong; US 5614578 A 1997
- (3) Ferrari, V; US 5830502 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (4) Monta; WO 9428061 A 1994

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:193984 HCAPLUS

DN 130:227749

TI Sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising **polymers**, surfactant

IN **Skluzacek, Robert R.; Edgren, David E.**

PA Alza Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9912527	A2	19990318	WO 1998-US18555	19980904
	WO 9912527	A3	19990610		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9892230	A1	19990329	AU 1998-92230	19980904
PRAI	US 1997-58323		19970909		

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

WO 1998-US18555 19980904

AB A dosage form is disclosed comprising means for **delivering** essentially a total dose of drug. The dosage form comprises a **polymer**, a **plasticizer**, a surfactant, and a binder. Sustained-release pharmaceutical tablets comprising nifedipine, hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyethylene oxide, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate were prepd. The drug release performance of the tablets were studied.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:467744 HCAPLUS
DN 127:82245

TI Soft hydrogels containing triblock copolymers, and preparation and use thereof

IN Vert, Michel; Li, Suming; Rashkov, Iliya; Espartero-sanchez, Jose-luis
PA Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique (Cnrs), Fr.; Vert, Michel; Li, Suming; Rashkov, Iliya; Espartero-Sanchez, Jose-Luis
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9719973	A1	19970605	WO 1996-FR1901	19961129
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,				
SE	FR 2741628	A1	19970530	FR 1995-14144	19951129
	FR 2741628	B1	19980206		
	EP 863933	A1	19980916	EP 1996-941085	19961129
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000500803	T2	20000125	JP 1997-520237	19961129
PRAI	FR 1995-14144		19951129		
	WO 1996-FR1901		19961129		

AB The copolymer has formula: XGY, wherein G is a nonhydroxylated hydrophilic linear **polymer** block contg. p repetitive units, where p is a no. from 10 to 150, each of X and Y is a polyester block contg. m and n repetitive units, resp., and the ratio (m + n)/p is high enough for said copolymer to be water-insol. said ratio (m + n)/p being selected in such a way that adding water to a soln. of the copolymer in a water-miscible org. solvent leads to the formation of a soft hydrogel capable of retaining an amt. of water at least as great as the wt. of said copolymer. Said hydrogel is suitable for retaining and gradually releasing hydrophobic substances (such as pharmaceuticals, colorants, perfumes, and insecticides) and/or hydrophilic macromols. A typical **polymer** was manufd. by polymn. of 0.4 mol D,L-lactide 4 h with 0.4 mol (based on oxyethylene units) PEG in the presence of Zn at 140.degree./10-2 mm.

These have
sustained delivery
or pharmaceutical, etc

LS1 =

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:48:50 ON 24 JUL 2000)

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L1 26 S EDGREN D?/AU
L2 10493 S LI S?/AU
L3 5 S SKLUZACEK R?/AU
L4 1790 S WONG P?/AU
L5 4 S MAGRUDER P?/AU
L6 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5
L7 2 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L8 12296 S L1-L7
L9 188 S L8 AND ?DELIVER?
L10 74 S L8 AND CONTROL?(3A)RELEAS?
L11 215 S L9 OR L10
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L13 3 S L12 AND SURFACTANT?
L14 45 S L12 NOT L13
L15 44 S L14 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L16 4 S L12 AND (PLASTIC? OR PEPTID?)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, PHIN, PHIC, BIOTECHDS, BIOBUSINESS' ENTERED AT 11:55:52 ON 24 JUL 2000

L17 0 S CELLULOSE(3A) (ACYLATE OR DIACYLATE OR TRIACYLATE)
L18 3 S CELLULOSE(3A) (ACRYLATE OR DIACRYLATE OR TRIACRYLATE)
L19 1747104 S POLYMER
L20 55744 S (L18 OR L19) AND (PLASTICI? OR GLYCRIN OR TRIACETIN OR ADIPIC
L21 32625 S (L18 OR L19) AND (CITRATE OR POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OR DIETHYLEN
L22 0 S (L18 OR L19) AND (TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL(3A)ETHYLBUTRATE)
L23 584 S (L18 OR L19) AND (BUTYLSEBARATE OR DIISOBUTYL PHTHALATE OR UN
L24 2886 S (L18 OR L19) AND (TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE OR CELLULOSE NITRATE OR
L25 5 S (L18 OR L19) AND (ACETYL TRIETHYL HEXYL CITRATE OR METHYL PHT
L26 0 S (L18 OR L19) AND (ACETYLTRIETHYLHEXYLCITRATE OR METHYLPHTHALY
L27 9 S (L18 OR L19) AND (ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIPROPIONATE OR MONOACETIN
L28 418 S (L18 OR L19) AND (POLYESTER(3A)DIETHYLENE)(4A) (GLYCOL OR SUC
L29 3784 S (L18 OR L19) AND (SORBITOL OR DIPHENYLAC?(3A)PHOSPHATE)
L30 22137 S (L18 OR L19) AND (GLYCERIN OR TRIACETIN OR ADIPIC OR AZELAIC
L31 58736 S L21-L30
L32 938 S L31 AND PEPTIDE
L33 574 S L31 AND (RETICULIN OR SILK OR KERATIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOB
L34 1067 S L31 AND (PROLAMINE OR GLUTEN OR ALBUMIN OR ELASTIN OR GLOBUL
L35 65 S L31 AND (SOY OR SOYA OR SOYBEAN) (3A)PROTEIN
L36 409 S L31 AND (COLLAGEN OR ZEIN)
L37 2667 S L32-L36
L38 259 S L37 AND (SURFACTANT? OR WETTING AGENT)

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L39 21 S L37 AND (POLYOXYETHYLENE (4A)SORBITAN? OR POLYOXYETHLEN?(3A)
L40 5 S L37 AND (POLYOXY? OR POLYOXYETHYLENE OR OXYETHYLENE) (4A) (STE
L41 36 S L37 AND (POLYOXYETHYLENE(4A)ETHER OR POLYOXY?(3A)CETYL(3A)ET
L42 11 S L37 AND (POLYOXY?(3A)LAURYL(3A)ETHER)
L43 3 S L37 AND (POLYETHYLENE?(4A) (CASTOR OR SORBITAN?))
L44 55 S L39-L43
L45 19 S L44 AND (PHARM?/SC, SX, BI)
L46 51 DUP REMOV L44 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L47 6 S L44 AND (SUSTAIN? OR DELAY? OR CONTROL?)
L48 12 S L44 AND DELIVER?
L49 22 S L45 OR L47 OR L48
L50 33 S L44 NOT L49
L51 22 DUP REMOV L49 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L52 30 DUP REMOV L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 151 1-13 all

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 2000:441583 HCAPLUS
 TI Oil-in-water emulsion comprising a micronised biologically active agent
 and an appropriate emulsifier system
 IN Segura, Sandrine; Preuilh, Isabelle
 PA Galderma Research & Development, S.N.C., Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-48; A61K009-107
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000037027	A1	20000629	WO 1999-FR3136	19991214
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
FR 2787322	A1	20000623	FR 1998-16050	19981218
PRAI FR 1998-16050		19981218		
AB	The invention concerns a cosmetic or pharmaceutical compn. in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion comprising a non-solubilized micronised biol. active agent, in the form of particles, whereof at least 80 % in no. of particles and preferably 90 % in no. of particles have a diam. ranging between 1 and 10.mu.m and at least 50 % in no. of particles have a diam. less than 5.mu.m, and an appropriate emulsifier system, for topical application in the treatment or care of the skin and/or its appendices. A cosmetic emulsion contained glyceryl stearate and PEG-100 stearate 5.00, hydrogenated polyisobutene 11.00, Pr paraben 0.10, stearic acid 2.00, propylene glycol 4, disodium EDTA 0.10, Me paraben 0.10, nadifloxacin 1.00, Poloxamer 124 2.00, acrylic acid-alkylmethacrylate copolymer 0.20, cyclomethicone 3.00, 10% sodium hydroxide q.s. pH = 5.5, and water q.s. 100%.			
ST	cosmetic emulsion micronisation particle emulsifier; pharmaceutical emulsion micronisation particle emulsifier			
IT	Glycerides RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (C8-10; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)			
IT	Glycerides RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (acetyl; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent			

- and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Polysiloxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkyl Me; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Polysiloxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkyl; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(almond; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Nutrients
(anti-; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apricot kernel; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol.
active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(avocado; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Essential oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bitter almond; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol.
active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Vinyl compounds
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg., **polymers**; oil-in-water emulsion comprising
micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Polysiloxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cetyl Me, di-Me; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol.
active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Acne
(comedo; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT **Polymers**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclo-; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Connective tissue
(disease; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active
agent
and appropriate emulsifier system)

agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Cosmetics
Drug **delivery** systems
(emulsions; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Wart
(epidermodysplasia verruciformis; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Fatty acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(essential; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Fatty acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Fatty acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Alcohols
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Hair preparations
(growth stimulants; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Keratosis
(hyper-, palmoplantar; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Skin, disease
(impetigo; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Acne
Dandruff
Pruritus
Seborrhea
(inhibitors; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT **Keratins**
Radicals
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Skin
(keratinization; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Mouth
(leukoplakia; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
active Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Alopecia
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antioxidants
Antiviral agents
Calophyllum
Cell proliferation
Disinfectants
Dyes
Eczema
Emulsifying agents
Fungicides
Gelation agents
Humectants
Lichen
Parasitocides
Particle size
Perfumes
Permeation enhancers
Preservatives
Psoriasis
Sequestering agents
Sunscreens
Suntanning agents
Surfactants
Thickening agents
(oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Alcohols
Cyclosiloxanes
Essential oils
Jojoba oil
Lanolin
Olive oil
Palm oil
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Polysiloxanes
Sphingolipids
Vitamins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Skin, disease
active (pigmentation; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Alcohols
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)
- IT Arthritis

biol. (psoriatic arthritis; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT Skin, disease (rosacea; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT Waters (thermal; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT Acne (vulgaris; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wheat germ; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT 50-70-4, **sorbitol** 56-81-5, **glycerin** 57-11-4, Stearic acid 57-55-6, propylene glycol 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, C12-15 alkyl derivs. 107-46-0, Hexamethyldisiloxane 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene 111-02-4, Squalene 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, derivs. 141-22-0D, derivs. 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 149-57-5D, Ethylhexanoic acid, C16-18-alkyl esters 334-48-5D, Decanoic acid, derivs. 540-97-6, Dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 629-82-3, Cetiol oe 1873-90-1 6166-86-5, Pentamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 6938-94-9, Diisopropyl adipate 7732-18-5, water 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-99-3, **Polyoxyethylene stearate** 9005-00-9, Ethoxylated stearyl alcohol 9005-65-6, polysorbate 80 9005-67-8, polysorbate 60 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 11099-07-3, Glyceryl stearate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 16958-85-3, Octyl palmitate 17955-88-3 26896-18-4D, Isononanoic acid, C16-18-alkyl esters 29059-00-5, Dipropylene glycol dipelargonate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 53694-15-8D, Ethoxylated **sorbitol**, esters 60908-77-2, Isohexadecane 71902-01-7, Sorbitan isostearate 74565-11-0, Finsolv tn 83826-43-1, Octyl dodecyl myristate 106392-12-5 109485-61-2, Arlamol hd 124858-35-1, Nadifloxacin 125316-60-1 130269-32-8, Dioctyl cyclohexane 137802-13-2, Cetiol sn 160902-87-4, Crodamol cap 173156-98-4 184533-29-7 184533-36-6 196960-72-2
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

IT 9003-27-4, Polyisobutene
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(partially hydrogenated; oil-in-water emulsion comprising micronised biol. active agent and appropriate emulsifier system)

RE.CNT 10
RE

(1) Jean-Pierre, A; US 5223559 A 1993

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703-308-4488

- (2) Jean-Pierre, A; US 5223559 A 1993
(3) Mellul, M; US 5612021 A 1997
(4) Mellul, M; US 5612021 A 1997
(5) Robinson, L; US 5306485 A 1994
(6) Robinson, L; US 5306485 A 1994
(7) Trandai, A; US 5833999 A 1998
(8) Trandai, A; US 5833999 A 1998
(9) Turner, D; US 5073372 A 1991 HCAPLUS
(10) Turner, D; US 5073372 A 1991 HCAPLUS

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:175669 HCAPLUS
DN 132:212725
TI **Sustained**-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents
IN Dong, Liang C.; Wong, Patrick S.-L.; Ferrari, Vincent J.; Espinal, Steven
PA Alza Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-20
ICS A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000013674	A1	20000316	WO 1999-US20333	19990903
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9961361	A1	20000327	AU 1999-61361	19990903
PRAI US 1998-99401		19980908		
WO 1999-US20333		19990903		

AB A dosage form is disclosed comprising a semipermeable walled container that houses a capsule, which capsule comprises a drug formulation, a piston, and an osmotic compn. The dosage form **delivers** the drug formulation through a passageway at a **controlled** rate over a **sustained**-release period of time up to 24 h. A drug formulation was prepd. contg. progesterone 33.4, Cremophor El 33.4, and Myvacet 16.5%.

Then, 600 mg of the drug formulation was filled into the body of the capsule followed by an osmotic tablet (prepn. given) inserted into an injection-molded wall with the osmotic tablet facing the bottom of the injection-molded walled housing. The walls were crimped at 68.degree. to provide an exit passageway of 155 mil.

ST **sustained** release capsule osmotic tablet progesterone
IT Monoglycerides

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acetates; **sustained**-release dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)

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- IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anabolic steroids; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)
- IT Drug **delivery** systems
(capsules, **sustained-release**; **sustained-release**
dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg., **polymers**; **sustained-release** dosage
form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)
- IT Endocrine system
(hormone from; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)
- IT Brain
(hypothalamus, hormones from; **sustained-release** dosage form
comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(marine; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising therapeutic
agents)
- IT Liquids
(oils; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising therapeutic
agents)
- IT DNA
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(recombinant; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)
- IT Pituitary gland, anterior lobe
(somatotroph; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)
- IT Surfactants
Thixotropic materials
(**sustained-release** dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Coconut oil
Enkephalins
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Growth factors, animal
Paraffin oils
Peptides, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**sustained-release** dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Drug **delivery** systems
(**sustained-release**; **sustained-release** dosage form
comprising therapeutic agents)
- IT Plastics, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermoplastics; **sustained-release** dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd.; **sustained**-release dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; **sustained**-release dosage form comprising
therapeutic agents)

IT 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 64-86-8, Colchicine 143-07-7D,
Lauric acid, hexyl esters 1393-25-5, Secretin 9002-60-2,
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies 9002-61-3 9002-62-4,
Prolactin, biological studies 9002-67-9, Luteinizing hormone
9002-68-0, Follicle stimulating hormone 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating
hormone 9002-92-0, **Polyoxyethylene lauryl**
ether 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide propylene oxide copolymer
9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-64-2D, Hydroxypropyl
cellulose, alkyl derivs. 9004-98-2 9004-99-3, **Polyoxyethylene**
stearate 9005-00-9 9005-66-7, **Polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan monopalmitate 9005-67-8, **Polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan monostearate 9005-71-4, **Polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan tristearate 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies
9034-40-6, Lh-rh 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11099-07-3, Stearin
11140-06-0, Palmitin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12629-01-5, Human
growth
hormone 16960-16-0, Cosyntropin 25322-68-3, **Polyethylene**
glycol 37220-82-9, Olein 61164-25-8, Equine growth hormone
66419-50-9, Bovine growth hormone 107950-52-7, Gonadotropin-releasing
factor

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**sustained**-release dosage form comprising therapeutic agents)

RE.CNT 5

RE

- (1) Alza Corp; GB 2155889 A 1985
- (2) Alza Corp; WO 9115196 A 1991
- (3) Alza Corp; WO 9613248 A 1996
- (4) Dong, L; US 5620705 A 1997 HCAPLUS
- (5) Eckenhoff, J; US 4855141 A 1989

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:766507 HCAPLUS

DN 130:29221

TI Preparation of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses

IN Unger, Evan C.

PA Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K009-10

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9851282	A1	19981119	WO 1998-US9570	19980512
	W:	AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, NZ			
	RW:	AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE			

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

AU 9873787 A1 19981208 AU 1998-73787 19980512
 EP 983060 A1 20000308 EP 1998-921109 19980512
 R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

PRAI US 1997-46379 19970513
 US 1998-75477 19980511
 WO 1998-US9570 19980512

AB A solid porous matrix formed from a surfactant, a solvent, and a
 bioactive agent is described. Thus, amphotericin nanoparticles were prepd. by
 using ZrO2 beads and a surfactant. The mixt. was milled for 24 h.

ST solid porous matrix **pharmaceutical** surfactant

IT Receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (GPIIBIIIa; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Macrophage
 (activation factor; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for
 pharmaceutical uses)

IT Steroids, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (acyl; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Ethers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (diethers; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Natural products (**pharmaceutical**)
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (digitalis; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (dilactone-based; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for
 pharmaceutical uses)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (ethers; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (lactic acid-based; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for
 pharmaceutical uses)

IT Ethers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (methoxyl; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Natural products (**pharmaceutical**)
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (opium; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical**
 uses)

IT Perfluoro compounds
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (perfluoroalkyl ethers; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for
 pharmaceutical uses)

IT Ethers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- (perfluoroalkyl; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Polyethers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(ortho esters); prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Allergy inhibitors
Anesthetics
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
Anti-inflammatory drugs
Antianginal agents
Antibiotics
Anticoagulants
Antirheumatic drugs
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Blood products
Coryneform bacteria
Diabetic retinopathy
Drug **delivery** systems
Fungicides
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Microparticles (drug **delivery** systems)
Mycobacterium
Nanoparticles (drug **delivery** systems)
Narcotics
Neuromuscular blocking agents
Nonionic surfactants
Preservatives
Protozoacides
Tuberculostatics
.beta.-Lactam antibiotics
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Ligands
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT **Albumins**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Alkylbenzyltrimethylammonium chlorides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Antiestrogens
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Canola oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT **Collagens**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
- IT Corn oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical uses**)
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IT Crown ethers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Cyclic ethers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Elastins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Endotoxins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Enkephalins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Fibrins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Glycosides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Hormones (animal), biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT IgA
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT IgG
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT IgM
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Integrins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferon .alpha.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferon .alpha.2a
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferon .alpha.2b
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferon .beta.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferon .gamma.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 1
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 10
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 11
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 12
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 3
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 5
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 6
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 7
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukin 9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Interleukins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Lipopolysaccharides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Lymphokines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Lymphotoxin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Monoclonal antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

IT Olive oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

- IT Peanut oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Perfluorocarbons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Platelet-derived growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Polyethers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT **Polymers**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Polyphosphazenes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Porphyrins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Prostaglandins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Proteins (general), biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Retinoids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Ricins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Safflower oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Terpenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Transforming growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)

- IT 101479-70-3, Adaprolol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Adaprolol; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 64228-81-5, Atracurium besilate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Atracurium besilate; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Mitomycin; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 9028-31-3, Aldose reductase 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 9081-34-9, 5.alpha.-Reductase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 9031-44-1, Kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ligands for metalloprotein; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(manganese-dependent; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 9001-12-1, Collagenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 591-93-5P, 1,4-Pentadiene 216245-34-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for **pharmaceutical** uses)
- IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-23-7 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-67-9, 5-Hydroxytryptamine, biological studies 50-76-0, Dactinomycin 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-02-1 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-19-0, Mitotane 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 53-41-8D, Androsterone, aza derivs. 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-30-7, Phenobarbital sodium 57-33-0, Pentobarbital sodium 57-43-2, Amobarbital 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-94-3, Tubocurarine chloride 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-32-2, Dipyrindamole 58-82-2, Bradykinin 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 59-30-3,
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Folic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-32-5,
Methicillin 61-33-6, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid
64-43-7, Amobarbital sodium 65-29-2, Gallamine triethiodide 65-49-6,
Para-aminosalicylic acid 66-79-5, Oxacillin 67-56-1, Methanol,
biological studies 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 67-97-0,
Cholecalciferol 68-41-7, Cycloserine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7D,
Salicylic acid, esters 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies
71-27-2, Succinylcholine chloride 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-73-8,
Thiopental sodium 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 74-82-8, Methane,
biological studies 74-99-7, Propyne 75-00-3, Chloroethane 75-10-5,
Difluoromethane 75-18-3, Methyl sulfide 75-19-4, Cyclopropane
75-29-6, Propane-2-chloro 75-31-0, 2-AminoPropane, biological studies
75-34-3, 1,1-Dichloroethane 75-35-4, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, biological
studies 75-43-4, Dichlorofluoromethane 75-45-6, Chlorodifluoromethane
75-46-7, TriFluoromethane 75-56-9, biological studies 75-61-6,
Dibromodifluoromethane 75-63-8, Bromotrifluoromethane 75-69-4,
Trichlorofluoromethane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9,
Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0 76-13-1, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-
Trifluoroethane 76-15-3, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2,2-Pentafluoroethane
76-16-4,
HexaFluoroethane 76-19-7, Octafluoropropane 76-25-5, Triamcinolone
acetone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-74-4, Pentobarbital 76-99-3,
Methadone
77-02-1, Aprobarbital 77-21-4, Glutethimide 78-11-5, Pentaerythritol
tetranitrate 78-78-4, 2-Methylbutane 78-79-5, 2-Methyl-1,3-Butadiene,
biological studies 78-80-8, 2-Methyl-1-Butene-3-yne 79-10-7D, Acrylic
acid, esters, **polymers** 79-17-4, Hydrazinecarboximidamide
80-08-0, Dapsone 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-33-2, Isosorbide
dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 95-80-7, 2,4-Diaminotoluene 96-40-2,
3-Chloro-cyclopentene 96-49-1, 1,3-Dioxolan-2-one 98-96-4,
Pyrazinamide 99-20-7, Trehalose 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 106-98-9,
1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0, 1,3-Butadiene, biological
studies
107-00-6, 1-Butyne 107-01-7, 2-Butene 107-25-5, Methyl vinyl ether
109-66-0, n-Pentane, biological studies 109-67-1, 1-Pentene 109-92-2
109-93-3, Vinyl ether 111-02-4, Squalene 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol
114-07-8, Erythromycin 115-07-1, 1-Propene, biological studies
115-10-6, Methyl ether 115-25-3, OctafluoroCyclobutane 115-44-6,
Talbutal 116-15-4, Hexafluoropropylene 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine
122-18-9, Benzyltrimethylhexadecylammonium chloride 122-57-6 123-03-5,
Cetylpyridinium chloride 123-63-7, Paraldehyde 124-03-8,
Cetyltrimethylethylammonium bromide 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, biological
studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-02-0, Prednisolone sodium
phosphate 125-04-2, Hydrocortisone sodium succinate 125-64-4,
Methypylon 125-84-8, Aminogluthethimide 126-07-8, Griseofulvin
126-52-3, Ethinamate 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-15-4,
1,4-Naphthalenedione 130-95-0, Quinine 133-51-7, Meglumine antimonate
135-16-0 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 139-07-1,
Benzyltrimethyldodecylammonium chloride 139-08-2,
Benzyltrimethyltetradecylammonium chloride 140-72-7, Cetylpyridinium
bromide 143-67-9, Vinblastine sulfate 143-81-7, Butabarbital sodium
147-52-4, Nafcillin 147-94-4, Cytosine arabinoside 148-82-3,
Melphalan
151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 154-21-2, Lincomycin
287-23-0, Cyclobutane 302-17-0, Chloral hydrate 305-03-3 307-34-6,
Perfluorooctane 307-45-9, Perfluorodecane 309-36-4, Methohexital
sodium 309-43-3, Secobarbital sodium 317-52-2, Hexafluorenum bromide
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334-99-6, NitrosotriFluoromethane 335-02-4, NitrotriFluoromethane
335-05-7, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl fluoride 335-57-9, Perfluoroheptane
338-65-8, 2-Chloro-1,1-Difluoroethane 350-51-6, 3-Fluorostyrene
353-36-6, Fluoroethane 353-85-5, Trifluoroacetonitrile 353-87-7,
BromodifluoronitrosoMethane 354-72-3, Nitrosopentafluoroethane
354-80-3, Perfluoroethylamine 354-81-4, Nitropentafluoroethane
355-25-9, Decafluorobutane 355-42-0, Perfluorohexane 355-79-3,
Perfluorotetrahydropyran 357-26-6, Perfluoro-1-Butene 359-35-3,
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane 360-89-4, Octafluoro-2-butene 366-70-1,
Procabazine-hydrochloride 371-67-5, 1,1,1-Trifluoro-diazoethane
371-77-7 371-78-8, Trifluoromethyl sulfide 373-52-4,
Bromofluoromethane 374-07-2, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane
375-96-2, Perfluorononane 376-87-4, Perfluoro-1-pentene 378-44-9,
Betamethasone 420-45-1, Propane-2,2-difluoro 420-46-2,
1,1,1-Trifluoroethane 421-17-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonylchloride
421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride 423-26-7 423-33-6
435-97-2, Phenprocoumon 443-48-1, Metronidazole 460-12-8, Diacetylene
461-68-7, TetrafluoroAllene 463-49-0, Allene 463-58-1, Carbonyl
sulfide 463-82-1, Neopentane 503-17-3, 2-Butyne 508-99-6,
Hydrocortisone cypionate 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 525-66-6
536-33-4, Ethionamide 547-64-8, Methyl lactate 548-73-2, Droperidol
557-98-2, 2-Chloropropylene 559-40-0, Octafluorocyclopentene
561-27-3,
Heroin 563-45-1, 3-Methyl-1-Butene 563-46-2, 2-Methyl-1-Butene
582-24-1D, Benzoylcarbinol, salts 590-19-2, 1,2-Butadiene 590-21-6,
1-ChloroPropylene 593-53-3, Fluoromethane 593-70-4,
Chlorofluoromethane 593-98-6, Bromochlorofluoromethane 594-11-6,
MethylCyclopropane 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 598-23-2,
3-Methyl-1-Butyne 598-53-8, Methyl isopropyl ether 598-56-1
598-61-8, MethylCyclobutane 624-72-6, 1,2-Difluoroethane 624-91-9,
Methyl nitrite 625-04-7, 2-Pentanone-4-amino-4-methyl 627-20-3,
cis-2-Pentene 632-58-6, Phthalic acid-tetrachloro 644-62-2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)
IT 646-04-8, trans-2-Pentene 661-54-1, Propyne-3,3,3-trifluoro 661-97-2
677-56-5, Propane-1,1,1,2,2,3-hexafluoro 678-26-2, Perfluoropentane
684-16-2, Hexafluoroacetone 685-63-2, Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene
689-97-4, Vinyl acetylene 692-50-2, Hexafluoro-2-butyne 752-61-4,
Digitalin 768-94-5, Amantadine 818-92-8, 3-FluoroPropylene
846-50-4,
Temazepam 921-13-1, Chlorodinitromethane 927-84-4, Trifluoromethyl
peroxide 928-45-0, Butyl nitrate 968-93-4, Testolactone 987-24-6,
Betamethasone acetate 990-73-8, Fentanyl citrate 1070-11-7,
Ethambutol hydrochloride 1119-94-4, Lauryltrimethylammonium bromide
1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1172-18-5 1177-87-3,
Dexamethasone acetate 1191-96-4, EthylCyclopropane 1306-06-5,
Hydroxylapatite 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin
1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-37-4, Capreomycin sulfate 1493-03-4,
Difluoroiodomethane 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1630-94-0,
1,1-DimethylCyclopropane 1691-13-0, 1,2-Difluoroethylene 1722-62-9,
Mepivacaine hydrochloride 1759-88-2 1867-66-9, Ketamine hydrochloride
2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2068-78-2, Vincristine sulfate 2314-97-8,
IodotriFluoromethane 2366-52-1, 1-Fluorobutane 2375-03-3,
Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium
phosphate 2511-95-7, 1,2-DimethylCyclopropane 2551-62-4, Sulfur
hexafluoride 3116-76-5, Dicloxacillin 3385-03-3, Flunisolid
3458-28-4, Mannose 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3511-16-8, Hetacillin
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3529-04-2, Benzyldimethylhexadecylammonium bromide 3810-74-0,
Streptomycin sulfate 3858-89-7, Chloroprocaine hydrochloride
4185-80-2, Methotrimeprazine hydrochloride 4428-95-9, Foscarnet
4431-00-9, Aurintricarboxylic acid 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin
4786-20-3,
Crotononitrile 4901-75-1, 3-Ethyl-3-methyldiaziridine 5534-09-8,
Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Arabinosyl adenine 5611-51-8,
Triamcinolone hexacetonide 5714-22-7, Sulfur fluoride (S2F10)
6000-74-4, Hydrocortisone sodium phosphate 7281-04-1,
Benzyldimethyldodecylammonium bromide 7297-25-8, Erythritol
tetranitrate
7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7440-01-9, Neon, biological studies
7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7440-15-5, Rhenium, biological studies
7440-24-6, Strontium, biological studies 7440-26-8, Technetium,
biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-63-3,
Xenon, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies
7601-55-0, Metocurine iodide 7637-07-2, biological studies 7647-14-5,
Sodium chloride, biological studies 7681-14-3, Prednisolone tebutate
7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7728-73-6 7782-41-4,
Fluorine,
biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 7783-82-6,
Tungsten hexafluoride 9001-75-6, Pepsin 9001-78-9, Alkaline
phosphatase 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-04-4, Thrombin 9002-60-2,
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies 9002-61-3 9002-72-6,
Growth hormone 9002-79-3, Melanocyte stimulating hormone 9002-89-5,
Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-11-6 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-10-8, Insulin,
biological studies 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
9004-54-0,
Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-67-5,
Methyl Cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0,
HETA-starch 9005-32-7, Alginate acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological
studies 9005-64-5, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**
monolaurate 9005-65-6, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**
monooleate 9005-66-7, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**
monopalmitate 9005-67-8, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**
monostearate 9005-71-4, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**
tristearate 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological
studies 9011-14-7, PMMA 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 9015-68-3,
Asparaginase 9015-71-8, Corticotropin releasing factor 9036-19-5,
Octoxynol 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor
10024-97-2, Nitrogen oxide (N2O), biological studies 11000-17-2,
Vasopressin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin
13264-41-0, Cetyldimethylethylammonium chloride 13292-46-1, Rifampin
13311-84-7, Flutamide 13647-35-3, Trilostane 15500-66-0, Pancuronium
bromide 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cephalixin 15687-27-1,
Ibuprofen 16009-13-5, Hemin 16136-85-9 17598-65-1, Deslanoside
18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 18323-44-9, Clindamycin
18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18773-88-1, Benzyldimethyltetradecylammonium
bromide 20187-55-7, Bendazac 20274-91-3 20830-75-5, Digoxin
21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal
22916-47-8, Miconazole 23110-15-8, Fumagillin 23541-50-6,
Daunorubicin
hydrochloride 24356-66-9 24764-97-4, 2-Bromobutyraldehyde
24991-23-9
25104-18-1, Polylysine 25151-81-9, Prostanic acid 25316-40-9,
Adriamycin 25322-68-3 25322-68-3D, PEG, ethers 25322-69-4,
Polypropylene glycol 25513-46-6, Polyglutamic acid 26023-30-3,
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid) 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 29121-60-6, Vaninolol 29767-20-2, Teniposide 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 33069-62-4, Taxol 33125-97-2, Etomidate 33419-42-0, Etoposide 33507-63-0, Substance p 34077-87-7, DiChlorotrifluoroethane 34787-01-4, Ticarcillin 36322-90-4, 36637-19-1, Etidocaine hydrochloride 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38821-53-3, Cephadrine 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 47141-42-4, Levobunolol 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50402-72-7, Piperidine-2,3,6-trimethyl 50700-72-6, Vecuronium bromide 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 52205-73-9, Estramustine phosphate sodium 52365-63-6, Dipivefrin 53045-71-9, 1-Pentene-3-bromo 53188-07-1, Trolox 53678-77-6, Muramyl dipeptide 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54965-24-1, Tamoxifen citrate 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 57223-18-4, 1-Nonen-3-yne 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59467-96-8, Midazolam hydrochloride 60118-07-2, Endorphin 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 62232-46-6, Bifemelan hydrochloride 62571-86-2, Captopril 62683-29-8, Colony stimulating factor 63659-18-7, Betaxolol 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 68302-57-8, 68367-52-2, Sorbinil 69279-90-9, Ansamitocin 72702-95-5, Ponalrestat 73218-79-8, Apraclonidine hydrochloride 73984-11-9, 74381-53-6, Leuprolide acetate 74790-08-2, Spiroplatin 75847-73-3, Enalapril 76547-98-3, Lisinopril 77181-69-2, Sorivudine 80755-87-9, 81486-22-8, Nipradilol 82159-09-9, Epalrestat 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 82964-04-3, Tolrestat 83869-56-1, Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor 86090-08-6, Angiostatin 88096-12-2, 89149-10-0, 15-Deoxyspergualin 98023-09-7, 99896-85-2, 106956-32-5, Oncostatin M 113852-37-2, Cidofovir 116632-15-6, 1.2.3-Nonadecanetricarboxylic acid 2-hydroxytrimethylester 119813-10-4, Carzelesin 120279-96-1, Dorzolamide 120287-85-6D, Cetrorelix, derivs. 121181-53-1, Filgrastim 124389-07-7, Muramyl tripeptide 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)

IT 127984-74-1, Somatuline 130209-82-4, Latanoprost 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen activator 141436-78-4, Protein kinase c 143011-72-7, Granulocyte colony stimulating factor 148717-90-2, Squalamine 163702-07-6, 169939-94-0, LY333531 216245-16-8, 216245-28-2, 216245-32-8, 216382-88-6, Imidazopyridine 216441-58-6, Lecosim

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses).
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)

IT 9001-92-7, Protease

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(receptors; prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)

RE.CNT 1
RE
(1) Wong; US 5569448 A 1996

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:531605 HCAPLUS
DN 129:265369

- TI Design of polymeric systems for targeted administration of **peptide**
and protein drugs
AU Chiellini, Emo; Chiellini, Elisabetta E.; Chiellini, Federica; Solaro,
Roberto
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Pisa, Pisa, 56126, Italy
SO Polym. Prepr. (Am. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.) (1998), 39(2), 182-183
CODEN: ACPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
PB American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 37
AB Hybrid polymeric materials based on blends of human serum **albumin**
and hydrolyzed and esterified derivs. of alternating copolymers of maleic
anhydride with **polyethylene glycol** Me vinyl ethers
were prep'd. as biocompatible matrixes for the formulation of nanoparticle
delivery systems for targeted administration of protein drugs.
ST **polyoxyethylene** vinyl **ether** copolymer
IT **Peptides**, biological studies
Serum **albumin**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticle **delivery** systems for)
IT Nanoparticles (drug **delivery** systems)
(**polymer** systems for **delivery** of **peptide**
and protein drugs)
IT 213539-95-8DP, Maleic anhydride-**polyethylene glycol**
methyl vinyl ether alternating copolymer, hydrolyzed, esters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic
preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticle systems for **delivery** of **peptide** and
protein drugs)
- L51 ANSWER 5 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:701459 HCAPLUS
DN 128:26913
TI Conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compositions, **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations comprising same, and method of making and
using the same
IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri Nkem
PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 23 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,438,040.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K037-16
NCL 514008000
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 3
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 5681811 | A | 19971028 | US 1995-509422 | 19950731 |
| US 5359030 | A | 19941025 | US 1993-59701 | 19930510 |
| US 5438040 | A | 19950801 | US 1994-276890 | 19940719 |
| WO 9704796 | A1 | 19970213 | WO 1996-US12425 | 19960729 |
- W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, MX
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,

SE

CA 2227891	AA 19970213	CA 1996-2227891	19960729
AU 9666409	A1 19970226	AU 1996-66409	19960729
AU 698944	B2 19981112		
EP 841936	A1 19980520	EP 1996-926169	19960729

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

CN 1192690	A 19980909	CN 1996-196079	19960729
JP 11511131	T2 19990928	JP 1996-507838	19960729

PRAI US 1993-59701 19930510

US 1994-276890 19940719

US 1995-509422 19950731

WO 1996-US12425 19960729

AB A stabilized conjugated therapeutic agent complex comprising a therapeutic agent conjugatively coupled to a **polymer** including lipophilic and hydrophilic moieties, wherein the therapeutic agent may for example be selected from the group consisting of insulin, calcitonin, ACTH, glucagon, somatostatin, somatotropin, somatomedin, parathyroid hormone, erythropoietin, hypothalamic releasing factors, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormones, endorphins, enkephalins, vasopressin, non-naturally occurring opioids, superoxide dismutase, interferon, asparaginase, arginase, arginine deaminase, adenosine deaminase, RNase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, Ara-A (Arabinofuranosyladenine), Acylguanosine, Nordeoxyguanosine, Azidothymidine, Dideoxyadenosine, Dideoxycytidine, Dideoxyinosine Floxuridine, 6-Mercaptopurine, Doxorubicin, Daunorubicin, or Idarubicin, Erythromycin, Vancomycin, oleandomycin, Ampicillin; Quinidine and Heparin. In a particular aspect, the invention comprises an insulin compn. suitable for parenteral as well as non-parenteral administration, preferably oral or parenteral administration, comprising insulin covalently coupled with a **polymer** including (i) a linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and (ii) a lipophilic moiety, wherein the insulin, the linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and the lipophilic moiety are conformationally arranged in relation to one another such that the insulin in the compn. has an enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymic degrdn., relative to insulin alone. One, two, or three **polymer** constituents may be covalently attached to the therapeutic agent mol., with one **polymer** constituent being preferred. The conjugates of the invention are usefully employed in therapeutic as well as non-therapeutic, e.g., diagnostic, applications, and the therapeutic agent and **polymer** may be covalently coupled to one another, or alternatively may be associatively coupled to one another, e.g., by hydrogen bonding or other associative bonding relationship.

ST drug **polymer** conjugate stabilized

IT Antitumor agents

Drug **delivery** systems

(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery** and diagnostic formulations)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery** and diagnostic formulations)

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- IT Antiarrhythmic drugs
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Anticoagulants
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Coagulation factors (blood)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Growth factors (animal)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Hormones (animal), biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Opioids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Proteins (general), biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Epitopes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(viral; conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns.,
delivery and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Hapten conjugates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(with antibodies; conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns.,
delivery and diagnostic formulations)
- IT Antibody conjugates

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(with haptens; conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns.,
delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 3344-77-2, 12-Bromo-1-dodecanol 7075-11-8 7693-46-1, p-Nitrophenyl
chloroformate 9005-66-7 25322-68-3 25512-65-6, Dihydropyran
26266-58-0

RL: RCT (Reactant)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9004-99-3P, **Polyethylene glycol** monostearate
88517-92-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9001-78-9DP, conjugates with **polymers** 9004-10-8DP, Insulin,
conjugates with **polymers** 9004-95-9DP, **Polyoxyethylene**
cetyl ether, reaction products with Ara-CMP deriv.
65139-86-8DP, conjugates with **polymers** 199195-36-3DP, reaction
products with insulin 199195-37-4DP, reaction products with insulin

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)

IT 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-91-9, Floxuridine 56-54-2, Quinidine
69-53-4, Ampicillin 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-00-3D, Guanosine, acyl
derivs. 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 3922-90-5, Oleandomycin 4097-22-7,
Dideoxyadenosine 5536-17-4, Ara-A 7481-89-2, Dideoxycytidine
9000-96-8, Arginase 9001-73-4, Papain 9001-99-4, Ribonuclease
9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies

9002-64-6,
Parathyroid hormone 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating hormone 9002-72-6,
Somatotropin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological
studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies
9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9027-98-9
9038-70-4, Somatomedin 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11000-17-2,
Vasopressin 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin
23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine 51110-01-1,
Somatostatin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 60118-07-2, Endorphin
69655-05-6, Dideoxyinosine 82410-32-0 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen
activator

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., **delivery**
and diagnostic formulations)

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:754422 HCAPLUS
DN 126:79901
TI Method and kit for prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of
dried proteins
IN Prestrelski, Steven J.; Zhang, Mei Z.
PA Prestrelski, Steven J., USA; Zhang, Mei Z.
SO U.S., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K038-16
ICS C07K014-435; C07K014-00; C07K007-00

NCL 514021000

CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5580856	A	19961203	US 1994-276008	19940715
AB	Dried proteins are stabilized against loss of biol. activity in formulations upon rehydration of the dried protein by adding a reconstitution stabilizer. The reconstitution stabilizer may be an osmolyte, lyotropic salt, water-sol. synthetic or natural polymer , surfactant, sulfated polysaccharide, protein, or buffer. A kit for producing an aq. formulation comprises a 1st container contg. a dried protein and a 2nd container contg. the reconstitution stabilizer. Thus, when lyophilized recombinant human keratinocyte growth factor was reconstituted with water contg. heparin or sucrose octasulfate, aggregation was only 10-15% of that obsd. after rehydration with pure water.				
ST	protein dry reconstitution stabilizer; lyophilized protein hydration stabilizer				
IT	Carbohydrates, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (acidic; prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Salts, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (lyotropic; prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Agglomeration preventers Buffers Hydration (chemical) Surfactants (prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Interleukin 2 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Albumins , uses Alditols Amino acids, uses Carbohydrates, uses Osmolytes Phosvitins Polyhydric alcohols Polyoxyalkylenes, uses Polyphosphates Sodium polyphosphates Sulfated polysaccharides Water-soluble polymers RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Proteins (general), processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)				
IT	Diphosphates Organic acids RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- (salts; prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(with org. acids; prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)
- IT 9001-99-4, RNase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(A; prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)
- IT 97622-04-3 148348-15-6, Fibroblast growth factor 7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)
- IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, uses 50-99-7, D-Glucose, uses 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 56-41-7, Alanine, uses 56-45-1, L-Serine, uses 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 56-84-8D, Aspartic acid, salts 56-86-0D, Glutamic acid, salts 56-87-1D, Lysine, salts 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses
- 57-50-1, Sucrose, uses 59-23-4, D-Galactose, uses 63-42-3 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 71-00-1, Histidine, uses 71-00-1D, Histidine, salts 74-79-3D, Arginine, salts 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 87-89-8, myo-Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 99-20-7, Trehalose 107-35-7, Taurine 107-43-7, Betaine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 147-85-3, Proline, uses 288-32-4D, Imidazole, salts with org. acids 1118-68-9, N,N-Dimethylglycine 1184-78-7, Trimethylamine N-oxide 1467-16-9, Imidazole hydrochloride 3458-28-4, D-Mannose 4432-31-9, Morpholinoethanesulfonic acid 5625-37-6D, 1,4-Piperazinediethanesulfonic acid, analogs 7585-39-9D, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl ethers 7585-39-9D, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, sulfated 7722-88-5, Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 7758-16-9, Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate 7758-29-4, Sodium tripolyphosphate 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9004-81-3, Polyoxyethylene monolaurate 9005-49-6, Heparin, uses 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate** 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 9072-19-9, Fucoidan 10098-89-2 16177-21-2 17090-93-6 23330-83-8 24937-47-1D, Polyarginine, salts 24937-49-3, Polyornithine 24937-49-3D, Polyornithine, salts 24967-93-9, Chondroitin sulfate A 24967-94-0, Chondroitin sulfate B 24991-23-9D, salts 25104-12-5, Polyornithine 25104-12-5D, Polyornithine, salts 25104-18-1D, Polylysine, salts 25212-18-4D, Polyarginine, salts 25322-46-7, Chondroitin sulfate C 25322-68-3 25513-46-6D, Poly(glutamic acid), salts 25608-40-6D, Poly(aspartic acid), salts 26062-48-6D, Polyhistidine, salts 26063-13-8D, Poly(aspartic acid), salts 26701-37-1, L-Lysine/L-alanine copolymer 26854-81-9D, Polyhistidine, salts 28062-44-4, Vinylpyrrolidone/acrylic acid copolymer 28805-76-7, Aminobutyric acid 29836-26-8 37300-21-3 38000-06-5D, Polylysine, salts 57680-56-5, Sucrose octasulfate 106392-12-5, Pluronic
- RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(prevention of aggregation during reconstitution of dried proteins)

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:696924 HCAPLUS
DN 131:288046

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

TI Preparation of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap containing water-soluble **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant
 IN Zhou, Xuzhang; Zou, Lipeng; Chen, Zhaohui
 PA Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 IC ICM C11D017-06
 ICS C11D001-83
 CC 46-2 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 62
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1134450	A	19961030	CN 1995-110726	19950422
AB	The soap is composed of film-forming agent 1-95 (preferably, 10-50), surfactant 2-80, sterilizer 0.2-5, nourishment for skin 0.2-5, and filler 2.8-50%. The soap also contains natural coloring material and essence. The film-forming agent is a water-sol. polymer , and selected from one or more of polyethylene glycol , polyacrylamide, dextrin, poly(vinyl pyrrolidone), polyacrylic acid, etc. The surfactant is selected from one or more of Na stearate, sodium dodecylsulfate (K-12), alkyl polyoxyethylene ether sodium sulfate (AES), alkanol fatty amide (6501), C12-14 alkyl acyl-diethanolamine (1:1), and cocoa-nut oil acyl-diethanolamine (1:1 or 1:2). The sterilizer is selected from complex of 6501, AEO-9, or IX-10 with I2, lauryl benzylammonium chloride, and lauryl dimethylammonium chloride, the nourishment from silk peptide , allantoin, and acetylated suint, the filler from active terra alba, kaolin and talc, and the natural coloring material from curcumin, capsorubin, and Cu-Na chlorophyll. The soap is prepd. by dilg. film-forming agent with water, heating to 10-79.degree., adding other materials, forming film with thickness controlled at 0.3-0.6 mm, drying at 60-100.degree. in vacuum for 1-30 min, slicing, packaging.				
ST	film soap health care prepn; surfactant sterilizer filler colorant film soap; water sol film forming polymer soap				
IT	Amides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl), nonionic surfactant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. polymer , surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)				
IT	Amides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (N-(hydroxyalkyl), nonionic surfactant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. polymer , surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)				
IT	Antimicrobial agents (action mechanism, iodine complex; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. polymer , Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488				

- surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Amides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl), nonionic surfactant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Chlorophyllins
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(copper complexes, sodium salts, colorant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Coloring materials
(curcumin, capsorubin, Cu-Na chlorophyll; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated, sodium sulfate, anionic surfactant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Terra alba
(filler; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Kaolin, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(filler; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Plastic films
Surfactants
(prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Soaps
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Peptides, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**silk**, skin nourishing agent; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Secretions (external)
(suint, acetylated, skin nourishing agent; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

- (water-sol. **polymer**; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT **Polymers**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-sol.; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 151-21-3, Sodium dodecylsulfate, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anionic surfactant, K 12; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 822-16-2, Sodium stearate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anionic surfactant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 458-37-7, Curcumin 470-38-2, Capsorubin
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(colorant; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 14807-96-6, Talc, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(filler; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 97-59-6
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(skin nourishing agent; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 1643-20-5 2090-62-2 7553-56-2D, Iodine, complex
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(sterilizing agent; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- IT 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) 9004-53-9, Dextrin 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 25119-83-9, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-sol. **polymer**; prepn. of quick-dissolving health-care perfumed film soap contg. water-sol. **polymer**, surfactant, sterilizing agent, skin nourishing agent, filler and colorant)
- L51 ANSWER 8 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:64922 HCAPLUS
DN 124:97728
TI Difficultly soluble **pharmaceuticals** with addition of hydrophilic **polymers** and dissolution aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** solubility
IN Nakajima, Kingo; Koida, Yoshuki; Narisawa, Shinji; Sugimoto, Masaharu
PA Tanabe Seiyaku Co, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K009-14
 ICS A61K031-40; A61K031-445; A61K047-10; A61K047-32; A61K047-38
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07291854	A2	19951107	JP 1994-87012	19940426

AB Difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** (e.g. nifedipine) are mixed with hydrophilic **polymers** (e.g. **polyethylene glycol**) and disoln. aids (e.g. HPMC) to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly. The comps. were made into e.g. capsules having improved soly.

ST **pharmaceutical** soly PEG HPMC; nifedipine soly PEG HPMC

IT Solution rate
 (difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Caseins, biological studies
 Gelatins, biological studies
 Hydrocarbons, biological studies
 Lecithins
 Oligosaccharides
 Paraffin oils
 Polyesters, biological studies
 Proteins, biological studies
 Shellac
 Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 Vinyl acetal **polymers**
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
 (Uses)
 (difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Esters, biological studies
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
 (Uses)
 (polyhydric alc.; difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
 (Uses)
 (alditols, difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 Polysaccharides, biological studies
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
 (Uses)

(esters, difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Castor oil
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
(Uses)
(ethoxylated, difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
(Uses)
(polyhydric, difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

IT 50-70-4, D-**Sorbitol**, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin
56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 56-81-5D,
Glycerin, ethers 56-81-5D, **Glycerin**, fatty acid esters
57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 57-55-6, Propylene glycol,
biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 74-85-1D, Ethylene,
polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, **polymers**
79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, **polymers** 88-99-3D,
Phthalic acid, esters 100-42-5D, Styrene, **polymers** 102-76-1,
Triacetin 107-21-1D, Ethylene glycol, ethers 7440-21-3D,
Silicon, org. compds. 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-65-1, Tragacanth
9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic
acid 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, alkyl 9004-34-6D,
Cellulose, carboxyalkyl 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters 9004-34-6D,
Cellulose, ethers, metal salts 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, hydroxyalkyl
9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-64-2,
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
9005-25-8D, Starch, hydroxyalkyl 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate
9005-63-4D, **Polyethylene glycol sorbitan**,
fatty acid esters 9057-02-7, Pullulan 10016-20-3,
.alpha.-Cyclodextrin
12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters 21829-25-4, Nifedipine
25087-26-7, Polymethacrylic acid 25322-68-3, **Polyethylene**
glycol 25322-68-3D, **Polyethylene glycol**,
fatty acid esters 29855-27-4, Polyvinyl diethylaminoacetate
37353-59-6, Hydroxymethyl cellulose 69670-80-0, Hydroxymethylpropyl
cellulose 71138-97-1, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose acetate succinate
152815-51-5
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES
(Uses)
(difficultly sol. **pharmaceuticals** with addn. of hydrophilic **polymers** and disoln. aids to improve the **pharmaceutical** soly.)

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1994:517772 HCAPLUS
DN 121:117772
TI Antipruritic topical preparations containing urea and glycyrrhetinic acid
IN Inagi, Toshio; Mori, Kazue; Akyama, Jun
PA Kowa Co, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K031-56

ICS A61K031-17

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06100451	A2	19940412	JP 1992-249385	19920918
AB	The topical prepsns. contain urea and glycyrrhetic acid (I) as active ingredients. The prepsns. show good moisturizing, keratin -softening, antipruritic, and antiinflammatory effects, and are useful for treatment of keratosis and dry skin pruritus. Urea 10, I (av. particle size 20 .mu.m) 0.3, white petrolatum 1.0, squalane 9, Hiviswako (carboxyvinyl polymer) 0.2, stearic acid 1.5, glycerin monostearate 1.0, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 1.5, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 0.5, KH2PO4 0.5 wt.%, NaOH, and balance H2O were mixed to give an emulsified lotion.				
ST	antipruritic topical urea glycyrrhetic acid; dry skin pruritus urea glycyrrhetinate				
IT	Pruritus (dry skin, treatment of , topical prepsns. contg. urea and glycyrrhetic acid for)				
IT	Keratosis (treatment of, topical prepsns. contg. urea and glycyrrhetic acid for)				
IT	Dermatitis (atopic, treatment of, topical prepsns. contg. urea and glycyrrhetic acid for)				
IT	Pharmaceutical dosage forms (topical, of urea and glycyrrhetic acid, as antipruritic agent)				
IT	156998-72-0 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (Antipruritic topical prepsns. contg.)				

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1990:617776 HCAPLUS

DN 113:217776

TI Oil-in-water multiphase emulsions for cosmetics and **pharmaceuticals** and their manufacture

IN Kaneko, Akihisa; Nagai, Masayoshi; Suzuki, Hiroyuki

PA Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B01J013-00

ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-107

CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- PI JP 02174927 A2 19900706 JP 1988-330528 19881227
AB Oil-in-water emulsions contg. .gtoreq.2 oily phases in an aq. phase
(contg. 0.05-10 wt.% H2O-sol. **polymers** in the aq. phase) are
manufd. by (i) prepg. different kinds of oil-in-water emulsions and (ii)
mixing them. The emulsions can be useful in manufg.
pharmaceutical preps. having both quickly and **sustainedly**
releasing properties and cosmetics contg. .gtoreq.2 oily ingredients. An
oil-in-water emulsion was prepd. contg. polyglycerol polyoxybutylene
stearyl ether 2.0, **glycerin** 1.0, jojoba oil 20.0, cetanol 2.0,
butylparaben 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, and H2O 75.0 wt.% was mixed with
oil-in-water emulsion contg. **polyoxyethylene** monostearate 1.5,
sorbitan monostearate 0.5, hexadecane 20.0, cetanol 1.5,
butylparaben 0.1, 0.5% aq. Na hyaluronate soln. 76.3, and methylparaben
0.1 wt.% at 45.degree. to give an emulsion, in which the oily phases were
highly dispersed for a prolonged time.
ST emulsion cosmetic **pharmaceutical**
IT Olive oil
Paraffin oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions contg. water-sol. **polymer** and, multiphase, for
cosmetics and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT **Elastins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzate, oil-in-water emulsions contg., multiphase, for cosmetics
and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT **Polymers**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water-sol., multiphase oil-in-water emulsions contg., for cosmetics
and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT Cosmetics
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(emulsions, oil-in-water, multiphase, contg. water-sol.
polymers for cosmetics and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT Tallow
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrogenated, emulsions contg. water-sol. **polymer** and,
multiphase, for cosmetics and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT Waxes and Waxy substances
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(jojoba, emulsions contg. water-sol. **polymer** and, multiphase,
for cosmetics and **pharmaceuticals**)
IT 111-01-3, Squalane 544-76-3, Hexadecane 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate
11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions contg., multiphase, for cosmetics and
pharmaceuticals)
L51 ANSWER 11 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1991:150199 HCAPLUS
DN 114:150199
TI Topical **pharmaceutical** compositions containing allylamine
fungicides
IN Laugier, Jean Pierre; Fanchon, Chantal; Jomard, Andre; Shroot, Braham;
Ringebach, Francois
PA Oreal S. A., Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K031-135
 ICS A61K047-20
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 399858	A1	19901128		
	EP 399858	B1	19920708	EP 1990-401058	19900419
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	FR 2646603	A1	19901109		
	FR 2646603	B1	19910712	FR 1989-5909	19890503
	AT 77948	E	19920715		
	CA 2015919	AA	19901103	AT 1990-401058	19900419
	AU 9054595	A1	19901108	CA 1990-2015919	19900502
	AU 642412	B2	19931021	AU 1990-54595	19900502
	ZA 9003334	A	19910227		
	JP 03115216	A2	19910516	ZA 1990-3334	19900502
	JP 2884428	B2	19990419	JP 1990-115322	19900502
PRAI	FR 1989-5909		19890503		
	EP 1990-401058		19900419		
OS	MARPAT 114:150199				
AB	A topical compn. for treatment of dermatophytosis comprises .gtoreq.1 allylamine antifungal compns. and an anionic surfactant. A lotion contained Na octoxynol-2-ethane sulfonate 10.00, Na lauryl ether sarcosinate 12.50, glycerol 2.50, Na EDTA 0.10, Comperlan KD(a fatty acid ethanolamide) 1.50, terbinafine.HCl 1.50, hexylene glycol 0.50, and water up to 100g. The mycosis lesions disappeared after 10 days application of the above lotion to the skin.				
ST	antifungal allylamine dermatophytosis; surfactant antifungal allylamine dermatophytosis; terbinafine anionic surfactant dermatophytosis				
IT	Peptides, esters Polyethers, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (alkyl esters, topical pharmaceuticals contg. allylamine fungicides and)				
IT	Sulfonates RL: BIOL (Biological study) (allyl, topical pharmaceuticals contg. allylamine antifungals and)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, esters RL: BIOL (Biological study) (alkyl esters, topical pharmaceuticals contg. allylamine fungicides and)				
IT	Skin, disease or disorder (dermatophytosis, treatment of, with allylamine fungicides)				
IT	Pharmaceutical dosage forms (gels, allylamine fungicides and surfactants in)				
IT	Surfactants (ionic, treatment of, with allylamine fungicides)				
IT	Fungicides and Fungistats (medical, allylamine, for treatment of dermatophytosis)				
IT	78628-80-5, Terbinafine hydrochloride RL: BIOL (Biological study) (topical pharmaceuticals contg.)				

Searched by John Dantzma

703-308-4488

- IT 56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, alkyl ethers, **polymers**
 107-97-1D, alkyl esters 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl esters
 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl esters and alkyl ethers 9002-93-1,
 Triton X 100 9004-99-3 9005-63-4, **Polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9056-42-2D, **Polyethylene**
glycol phosphate, alkyl ethers 26183-44-8, Polyoxyethylene
 lauryl ether sulfate 27028-82-6, Triethanolamine lauryl ether sulfate
 34870-92-3D, **Polyethylene glycol** sulfate, alkyl ethers
 39392-78-4D, alkyl ethers
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. allylamine fungicides and)
- IT 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65473-14-5, Naftifine hydrochloride 91161-71-6,
 Terbinafine
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. anionic surfactants and)
- L51 ANSWER 12 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1988:534843 HCAPLUS
 DN 109:134843
 TI Cosmetics **controlling** dust release from human body
 IN Sato, Hiroshi
 PA Pias Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 63112506 | A2 | 19880517 | JP 1986-253867 | 19861027 |
- AB A cosmetic, which **controls** the release of dust and other
 undesirable substances from humans in a clean room such as hospital and
pharmaceutical manufg. rooms, is prepd. contg. moisturizing agents
 and film-forming substances. The cosmetic contains .gtoreq.1 compd.
 selected from **glycerin, sorbitol, urea,**
collagen exts., etc., and also a film-forming agent selected from
 Na alginate, Et cellulose, poly(vinyl alc.), etc. Thus, cetyl
 2-ethylhexanoate 5.0, octyldodecanol 1.0, and **polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan monostearate 3.2 parts by wt. were mixed and added to a
 soln. contg. 1,3-butylene glycol 4.0, xanthan gum 0.1, carboxyvinyl
polymer 0.15, and triethanolamine 0.1 parts by wt. and H2O to give
 an emulsion.
- ST dust release skin cosmetic moisturizer
 IT Amino acids, biological studies
 Bentonite, biological studies
Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
 Glycols, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
 Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Ribonucleic acids
 Rubber, natural, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cosmetics contg., for prevention of dust release from skin)
 Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- IT Skin
(dust release from, lotions for prevention of)
- IT Placenta
(ext., cosmetics contg., for prevention of dust release from skin)
- IT Cosmetics
(for **controlling** dust release from skin, moisturizers and film-forming agents for)
- IT Dust
(release of, from skin, cosmetic lotions for prevention of)
- IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-70-4, **Sorbitol**, biological studies 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 585-88-6, Maltitol 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3 9004-67-5 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 25322-68-3 37353-59-6 54571-67-4 59113-36-9, Diglycerin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetics contg., for prevention of dust release from skin)
- L51 ANSWER 13 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
- AN 2000109268 EMBASE
- TI Mechanisms of phase behaviour and protein partitioning in detergent/**polymer** aqueous two-phase systems for purification of integral membrane proteins.
- AU Sivars U.; Tjerneld F.
- CS F. Tjerneld, Department of Biochemistry, Centre Chemistry/Chemical Eng., Lund University, P.O. Box 124, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden.
folke.tjerneld@biokem.lu.se
- SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, (6 Apr 2000) 1474/2 (133-146).
Refs: 52
ISSN: 0304-4165 CODEN: BBGSB3
- PUI S 0304-4165(99)00208-1
- CY Netherlands
- DT Journal; Article
- FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
- LA English
- SL English
- AB Detergent/**polymer** aqueous two-phase systems are studied as a fast, mild and efficient general separation method for isolation of labile integral membrane proteins. Mechanisms for phase behaviour and protein partitioning of both membrane-bound and hydrophilic proteins have been examined in a large number of detergent/**polymer** aqueous two-phase systems. Non-ionic detergents such as the Triton series (**polyoxyethylene** alkyl phenols), alkyl **polyoxyethylene** ethers (C(m)EO(n)), Tween series (polyoxyethylene **sorbitol** esters) and alkylglucosides form aqueous two-phase systems in mixtures with hydrophilic **polymers**, such as PEG or dextran, at low and moderate temperatures. Phase diagrams for these mixtures are shown and phase behaviour is discussed from a thermodynamic model. Membrane proteins, such as bacteriorhodopsin and cholesterol oxidase, were partitioned strongly to the micelle phase, while hydrophilic proteins,
- BSA Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

and lysozyme, were partitioned to the **polymer** phase. The partitioning of membrane protein is mainly determined by non-specific hydrophobic interactions between detergent and membrane protein. An increased partitioning of membrane proteins to the micelle phase was found with an increased detergent concentration difference between the phases, lower **polymer** molecular weight and increased micelle size. Partitioning of hydrophilic proteins is mainly related to excluded volume effects, i.e. increased phase component size made the hydrophilic proteins

partition more to the opposite phase. Addition of ionic detergent to the system changed the partitioning of membrane proteins slightly, but had a strong effect on hydrophilic proteins, and can be used for enhanced separation between hydrophilic proteins and membrane protein. Copyright (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.

CT Medical Descriptors:

- *phase separation
- *protein purification
- *extraction

thermodynamics

micelle

article

priority journal

Drug Descriptors:

- *membrane protein

- *detergent

- ***polymer**

- *tyloxapol

- *bacteriorhodopsin

- *cholesterol oxidase

- *lysozyme

- ***bovine serum albumin**

- *dextran

- *polysorbate

RN (tyloxapol) 25301-02-4; (bacteriorhodopsin) 53026-44-1; (cholesterol oxidase) 9028-76-6; (lysozyme) 9001-63-2; (dextran) 87915-38-6, 9014-78-2;

(polysorbate) 9005-63-4

CO **Amersham Pharmacia Biotech** (Sweden) ; Nikko Yakuhin (Japan) ; Sigma (United States)

=> d 151 14-22 bib abs

L51 ANSWER 14 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-195165 [17] WPIDS
DNC C2000-060466
TI Lipid emulsions, used as gene or drug carriers, have non-triglyceride
oil, emulsifier(s) e.g. cationic surfactant and water, are stable without
polymeric lipids.
DC A25 A26 A96 B07 D16
IN CHUNG, H; JEONG, S Y; KWON, I C
PA (KOAD) KOREA ADV INST SCI & TECHNOLOGY
CYC 85
PI WO 2000006120 A1 20000210 (200017)* EN 74p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9950689 A 20000221 (200029)
ADT WO 2000006120 A1 WO 1999-KR414 19990730; AU 9950689 A AU 1999-50689
19990730
FDT AU 9950689 A Based on WO 200006120
PRAI KR 1998-31249 19980731
AN 2000-195165 [17] WPIDS
AB WO 200006120 A UPAB: 20000405
NOVELTY - Lipid emulsions comprising (%):
(a) non-triglyceride oil (2-30);
(b) emulsifier(s) including cationic surfactant (0.01-20); and
(c) water (to 100).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(A) solid lipid nanoparticles and a method for their preparation;
(B) lipid emulsions loaded with a drug and a method for their
preparation;
(C) solid lipid nanoparticles loaded with a drug and a method for
their preparation;
(D) a method of preparing a lipid emulsion; and
(E) a complex of emulsion and biologically active material.
USE - The emulsions are used as gene or drug carriers. The emulsions
are used to administer lipophilic or amphiphilic drugs e.g. antivirals
(diclofenac sodium, diclofenamic acid), steroidal anti-inflammatory
drugs,
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, antibiotics; antifungals,
vitamins,
hormones, retinoic acid, prostaglandins, prostacyclins, anticancer drugs,
antimetabolic drugs, mitotics, cholinergics, adrenergic antagonists,
anticonvulsants, anxiolytics, major tranquilizers, antidepressants,
anesthetics, analgesics, anabolic steroids, estrogens, progesterones,
glycosaminoglycans, polynucleotides, immunosuppressants (cyclosporin A)
or
immunostimulants, DNA, ribonucleic acids, antisense nucleotides,
ribosomes, polynucleotides, oligonucleotides and other
pharmaceutical drugs (claimed). Used for targeted delivery
to specific cells or organs such as white blood cells, fibroblasts,
cancer

cells, cells infected virus, epithelial cells, endothelial cells, muscle cells, liver cells, endocrine cells, neural cells, dermal cells, germ cells, oocytes, sperm, hematopoietic cells, fetal cells, M cells, Langerhans islet cells, macrophages, plant cells, animal cells or immortalized cell lines (claimed). Emulsion/DNA complexes as well as liposome/DNA complexes were **delivered** systemically by intravenous administration. Complexes between 10.5 μ l lipid emulsion and 50 μ g pCMV-luc + were injected intravenously through the tail vein of

30 g Balb/C mice. Liposome/DNA complex and naked DNA were also administered as **controls**. Luciferase analysis to measure relative light units was performed for the heart, liver, lung, kidney and spleen. Expression rates in each organ, especially the lung, were pronounced with the squalene emulsion as a gene carrier.

ADVANTAGE - The emulsions efficiently transfer genes into cells and comprise biocompatible components. The emulsions are stable without the use of polymeric lipids and have superior stability than the prior art. The release rate of a lipophilic drug is slower and the bioavailability with the emulsions is better than with the prior art. The emulsions can be freeze-dried.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Graph showing in vivo transfection efficiencies when DNA (50 μ g) was administered intravenously using different lipid gene carriers.
Dwg.16/20

L51 ANSWER 15 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-097352 [08] WPIDS
DNN N2000-075214 DNC C2000-028262
TI Apparatus for measuring adsorption of a first material by a second material in a liquid under pressure.
DC B07 S03
IN GROSVENOR, M
PA (ASTR) ASTRA AB; (ASTR) ASTRA PHARM LTD
CYC 86
PI WO 9963336 A1 19991209 (200008)* EN 31p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9946680 A 19991220 (200021)
ADT WO 9963336 A1 WO 1999-SE961 19990603; AU 9946680 A AU 1999-46680 19990603
FDT AU 9946680 A Based on WO 9963336
PRAI SE 1998-1993 19980604
AN 2000-097352 [08] WPIDS
AB WO 9963336 A UPAB: 20000215
NOVELTY - The apparatus comprises first vessel for storing a liquid under pressure; a second vessel for a first solution of the first material; a third vessel for storing a second solution comprising liquid and first solution; device for metering the third vessel; sample column having inlet and outlet ports for containing a second material; and a pump for circulating the second solution.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

method of measuring the adsorption of the first material by the second material in the liquid under pressure.

USE - The apparatus is for measuring the adsorption of the first material by the second material in a liquid under pressure.

ADVANTAGE - The invention determines the adsorption isotherms in a short time.
Dwg.0/6

L51 ANSWER 16 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-062467 [05] WPIDS
DNC C2000-017353
TI New oligonucleotide compositions for topical **delivery**, used for the **delivery** of bioactive agents for, e.g. modulating expression of a cellular adhesion protein.
DC A96 B04 B05 C03 D16
IN COOK, P D; ECKER, D J; HARDEE, G E; MEHTA, R; TEMPLIN, M V; TSAI, Y J
PA (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARM INC
CYC 86
PI WO 9960167 A1 19991125 (200005)* EN 93p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9940069 A 19991206 (200019)
ADT WO 9960167 A1 WO 1999-US11142 19990520; AU 9940069 A AU 1999-40069
19990520
FDT AU 9940069 A Based on WO 9960167
PRAI US 1998-82336 19980521
AN 2000-062467 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 9960167 A UPAB: 20000128
NOVELTY - A novel **pharmaceutical** composition comprises an oligonucleotide (ON) admixed with a topical **delivery** agent.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a composition comprising an ON admixed with a topical penetration enhancer, and
(2) **delivering** an ON to a first dermal or epidermal tissue site in an animal comprising applying the ON to a second dermal or epidermal tissue site in the animal where the first site is removed from the second site.
USE - The compositions can be used for the **delivery** of a ribozyme, an external guide sequence, an antisense ON, an antisense **peptide** nucleic acid, an aptamer or a molecular decoy (claimed). The ONs can be used to modulate expression of a cellular adhesion protein or modulate a rate of cellular proliferation (claimed). The compositions can also be used to treat psoriasis (claimed). They can also be used to treat e.g. lichen planus, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, pulmonary fibrosis, Lyme disease and viral, fungal and bacterial infections of the skin. They can be used to treat humans and primates, avians including chickens and turkeys, domestic household, sport or farm animals including rats, mice, rabbits and guinea pigs, fish, reptiles and zoo animals. The compositions and methods may also be used to examine the function of various proteins
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and genes in vitro in cultured or preserved dermal tissues and in animals.
Dwg.0/2

L51 ANSWER 17 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-072428 [06] WPIDS
DNC C2000-020680
TI New oligonucleotide compositions used for the non-parenteral **delivery** of e.g. antisense oligos, ribozymes, **peptide** nucleic acids, molecular decoys, external guide sequences or aptamers.
DC A96 B04 B07 D16
IN COOK, P D; ECKER, D J; HARDEE, G E; MANOHARAN, M; TENG, C; TILLMAN, L
PA (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARM INC
CYC 86
PI WO 9960012 A1 19991125 (200006)* EN 132p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9940955 A 19991206 (200019)
ADT WO 9960012 A1 WO 1999-US11394 19990520; AU 9940955 A AU 1999-40955
19990520
FDT AU 9940955 A Based on WO 9960012
PRAI US 1998-82624 19980521
AN 2000-072428 [06] WPIDS
AB WO 9960012 A UPAB: 20000203
NOVELTY - New compositions for the non-parenteral **delivery** of oligonucleotides (ONs) are disclosed.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A novel **pharmaceutical** composition comprises at least one ON in an emulsion. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a rectal enema comprising an ON in a solution; (2) a rectal suppository comprising an ON and an excipient; (3) a composition for oral administration comprising an ON and a carrier, where the ON is conjugated to folic acid; (4) a **pharmaceutical** composition comprising an ON in oral dosage form; (5) a method for introducing an intact ON into a mammal comprising orally administering an ON, where the ON comprises a folic acid conjugated to it.
USE - The ON may be an antisense ON, a ribozyme, a **peptide** nucleic acid, a molecular decoy, an external guide sequence or an aptamer (claimed). They can be used to modulate expression of a cellular adhesion protein, modulate a rate of cellular proliferation, or have biological activity against eukaryotic pathogens or retroviruses. They can be used for treating e.g. ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowel disease or undue cellular proliferation (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The compositions can enhance the local and systemic uptake and **delivery** of nucleic acids via non-parenteral routes of administration.
Dwg.0/0

L51 ANSWER 18 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-610949 [52] WPIDS
DNC C1999-177856
TI Inorganic microparticles as vehicle for radiopharmaceutical **delivery**, useful for treating cancer in tissues and organs.
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

DC A96 B06 K08
IN GLAJCH, J L; SINGH, P R
PA (DUPO) DU PONT PHARM CO
CYC 42
PI WO 9951278 A1 19991014 (199952)* EN 33p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU BR CA CN CZ EE HU IL IN JP KR LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI UA VN
ZA
AU 9940679 A 19991025 (200011)
ADT WO 9951278 A1 WO 1999-US6823 19990329; AU 9940679 A AU 1999-40679
19990329
FDT AU 9940679 A Based on WO 9951278
PRAI US 1998-80719 19980403
AN 1999-610949 [52] WPIDS
AB WO 9951278 A UPAB: 19991210
NOVELTY - Radiotherapy agent comprises solid or porous particles of an
inorganic material having an average particle diameter of 0.05-5000
microns, and a suitable radionuclide.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
radiotherapy agent comprising solid or porous particles of phosphate
having an average particle diameter of 0.05-5000 microns and a ³²P as the
radionuclide.
USE - The agent is used in treatment of cancer in tissues and
organs,
and in imaging applications e.g. cardiovascular applications.
Dwg.0/0

L51 ANSWER 19 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-494206 [41] WPIDS
DNC C1999-144822
TI **Pharmaceutical** compositions for oral, transmucosal, parenteral
and topical **delivery** of active agents and to improve
biopharmaceutical properties of actives.
DC A96 B04 B05 B07
IN CARLI, F; COCEANI, N; COLOMBO, I; DEL CURTO, M D; ESPOSITO, P
PA (VECT-N) VECTORPHARMA SPA
CYC 84
PI WO 9939700 A1 19990812 (199941)* EN 73p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9927238 A 19990823 (200005)
ADT WO 9939700 A1 WO 1999-EP782 19990205; AU 9927238 A AU 1999-27238 19990205
FDT AU 9927238 A Based on WO 9939700
PRAI IT 1998-MI234 19980206
AN 1999-494206 [41] WPIDS
AB WO 9939700 A UPAB: 19991011
NOVELTY - **Pharmaceutical** compositions in form of solid
nanoparticles comprise composite material comprising:
(a) at least one lipoid substance;
(b) at least one amphiphilic substance; and
(c) hydrosoluble, liposoluble or poorly soluble
pharmaceutical active.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

preparation of the compositions.

USE - For oral and transmucosal **delivery** of active agents including polypeptides and proteins not usually absorbable by this route, for oral and/or parenteral **delivery** of lipophilic highly insoluble and poorly absorbable molecules including cyclosporin, leuprolide, taxol and its derivatives, etoposide, acyclovir or ganciclovir. Used to improve biopharmaceutical properties of active principles including for **controlled** or prolonged release and to increase plasmatic half-lives. Used to topically **deliver** molecules active at the mucosal or dermal level e.g. antivirals, anti-micotics and anti-psoriatics. Used to encapsulate active ingredients with unpleasant flavor, administrable in immediate-release formulations. Used to **deliver** non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (SAIDs), estrogenic or progestational hormones, cardiovascular, antivirals, anti-micotics, antineoplastics, hypolipidemics, **peptides**, proteins, ergot alkaloids and derivatives (dihydroergotamine, dihydroergotoxine, bromocriptine), analgesics and NSAIDs and their salts (diclofenac sodium, diclofenac hydroxyethyl pyrrolidone, diclofenac diethylamine, ibuprofen, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen, indomethacin, mefenamic acid, naproxen, nimesulide, piroxicam), antiarrhythmics (amiodarone, diisopyramide, propranolol, verapamil), antibacterials (amoxicillin, flucloxacillin, gentamicin, rifampicin, erythromycin, cephalosporins), antifungals, and antipsoriatics (amphotericin, butoconazole nitrate, ketoconazole, econazole, etretinate, fluconazole, flucytosine, griseofulvin, itraconazole, miconazole, nystatin, sulconazole, tioconazole), antivirals (acyclovir, ganciclovir, AZT, protease inhibitors), antihypertensives (amlodipine, clonidine, diltiazem, felodipine, guanabenz acetate, isradipine, minoxidil, nicardipine hydrochloride, nimodipine, nifedipine, prazosin hydrochloride, papaverine), antidepressants (carbamazepine), antihistaminics (diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine, pyrilamine, chlorcyclizine, promethazine, acrivastine, cinnarizine, loratadine, terfenadine), antineoplastics and immunosuppressants (cyclosporin, dacarbazine, etretinate, etoposide, lomustine, melphalan, mitomycin, mitoxantrone, paclitaxel, procarbazine, tamoxifen, taxol and derivatives, taxotere), anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics (alprazolam, bromazepam, diazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, temazepam, sulpiride, triazolam), beta blockers (alprenolol, atenolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol), beta agonists (salbutamol, salmeterol), cardiac and cardiovascular inotropics (amrinone, digitoxin, digoxin, lanatoside C, medigoxin, ubidecarenone), corticosteroids (beclomethasone, betamethasone, budesonide, cortisone acetate, desoximethasone, dexamethasone, fludrocortisone acetate, flunisolide, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, methylprednisone, triamcinolone), gastrointestinal and anti H2 histaminics (cimetidine, cisapride, domperidone, famotidine, loperamide, mesalazine, omeprazole, ondansetron hydrochloride, ranitidine), hypolipidemics (claimed) (bezafibrate, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, probucol, lovastatin), anti-anginals (amyl nitrate, glyceryl trinitrate, isosorbide dinitrate and mononitrate and pentaerythritol tetranitrate), central acting drugs (nicotine), vitaminic and nutritional agents (vitamins A, B2, D and derivatives, E and derivatives, and K), opioid analgesics (codeine, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, morphine, pentazocine, methadone), sexual hormones (danazol, ethinyl estradiol, medroxyprogesterone acetate, methyltestosterone, testosterone, norethisterone, norgestrel, estradiol, estriol, progesterone, stilbestrol, diethylstilbestrol), peptidic, proteic

and polysaccharidic molecules (leuprolide and LH-RH analogs, calcitonin, glutathione, somatostatin, GH, desmopressin DDAVP, interferon, molgramostin, EGF, NGF, insulin, glucagon, toxins or toxoides (tetanus toxin), antigenic factors of proteic or polysaccharidic kind, heparin, low-molecular weight heparin or heparinoids) and molecules with specific topical activity e.g. sun protectors (UV absorbers), skin nutrients, ceramides, and glycolic acid.

ADVANTAGE - Surface and mass properties of composite materials allow improved incorporation of active ingredients and increased bioavailability of poorly absorbable active ingredients. Have properties not achieved by usual mixing of lipidic and amphiphilic substances. Assist oral administration absorption and half-life time in circulatory system, allow incorporation of thermolabile drugs, are suitable for vehiculation of both

liposoluble and hydrosoluble drugs, and are able to homogeneously incorporate hydrophilic drugs (e.g. **peptides**) inside an essentially lipophilic matrix. It is possible to have vector systems (comprising nanoparticles) originated exclusively by physical changes of component substances, thus not requiring long toxicological experimental tests.

Calcitonin marked by a fluorophor (7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol) was incorporated into test nanoparticles (2: 99.0% stearic acid and 1.0% DMPG;

5: 91.5% stearic acid and 9.5% DMPG) and comparative nanoparticles (B: stearic acid 100%; C: stearic acid 90% and DMPG 10%) washed by ultrafiltration. The percentage of **peptide** superficially adsorbed with respect to the incorporated total was determined by measuring the fluorescence before and after treatment of the suspensions with proteolytic enzyme trypsin, which was able to dissolve and degrade only the **peptide** fraction adsorbed to the surface of the particles. Percentages were calculated by measuring the emission values in

fluorescence with respect to a standard curve and with respect to 100% of fluorescence emitted before ultrafiltration. The incorporation efficiency (%) and adsorbed **peptide** (%) were as follows: (2) 10.2 and 0.11; (5) 9.19 and 0.49; (B) 1.82 and 0.93 and (C) 1.75 and 0.95. The results showed that the test composite nanoparticles increased the incorporation efficiency of the **peptide**, decreasing its superficially located fraction and maintaining the majority inside the composite matrix. Dwg.0/11

L51 ANSWER 20 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-458254 [38] WPIDS
DNC C1999-134509
TI Stabilized liquid formulation for treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.

DC A96 B04

IN L'ITALIAN, J; MUSUNURI, S; RUBY, C

PA (AMYL-N) AMYLIN PHARM INC

CYC 80

PI WO 9934822 A1 19990715 (199938)* EN 70p

RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA
PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9859094 A 19990726 (199952)
ADT WO 9934822 A1 WO 1998-US288 19980109; AU 9859094 A AU 1998-59094
19980109,
WO 1998-US288 19980109
FDT AU 9859094 A Based on WO 9934822
PRAI WO 1998-US288 19980109
AN 1999-458254 [38] WPIDS
AB WO 9934822 A UPAB: 19990922
NOVELTY - A new liquid **pharmaceutical** formulation (A) contains
(wt.-vol.) 0.01-0.5% amylin agonist (I); 1-10% carbohydrate or polyol
(II) and 0.02-0.5% acetate, phosphate, **citrate** or glutamate buffer
(III), and has pH 3-6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

- (1) formulation (A') of biologically active (I) with increased stability against aggregation and precipitation, containing a tonicity agent (II') at 0.001-10% and with pH 3-6;
- (2) method for treating a patient with pramlintide (Ia) and insulin by administering them together in a formulation, of pH 3-6, containing 1-10% (II), 0.02-0.5% (III), 0.02-0.5% preservative (IV, i.e. m-cresol, benzyl alcohol, or methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl parabens) and 0.01-0.5% (Ia);
- (3) package containing a (Ia)-containing liquid formulation as described in (2); and
- (4) composition containing 0.01-0.5% (Ia) and 0.02-0.5% acetate buffer.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I) regulate glucose uptake from ingested food.

USE - (A) are used, in conjunction with insulin, for treatment of diabetes, specifically to reduce post-prandial increases in glucose levels of the blood.

ADVANTAGE - In these formulations, (I) is stabilized, especially against deamidation and **peptide** bond hydrolysis for up to 4 years at 5 deg. C and 30 days at 30 deg. C, without addition of a separate stabilizer. They also retain short-term (up to 24 hr) stability when combined with insulin, allowing both agents to be administered together, reducing the number of injections required.
Dwg.0/6

L51 ANSWER 21 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-226770 [21] WPIDS
DNC C1997-072729
TI Composition for production of stable liposome(s) for **delivery** of active agents - comprises active ingredient(s), at least three phospholipid(s) and at least two biodegradable **polymers**.
DC A96 B05 B07 D16 D21
IN MODI, P
PA (MODI-I) MODI P
CYC 1
PI CA 2181390 A 19970119 (199721)* 21p
ADT CA 2181390 A CA 1996-2181390 19960717
PRAI US 1995-1473 19950718

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

AN 1997-226770 [21] WPIDS
AB CA 2181390 A UPAB: 19970522

Composition comprises:

(i) at least 1 medicinally active ingredient;
(ii) at least 1 phospholipids selected from egg phosphatidyl-cholin, dilauryl phosphatidyl-cholin, di-myristoyl phosphatidyl-cholin, dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl-cholin, di-oleoyl phosphatidyl-cholin, di-myristoyl phosphatidylglycerol, dipalmitoyl phosphatidic acid, dipalmitoyl phosphatidylethanolamine, distearoyl phosphatidyl-cholin, brain phosphatidylserine, brain sphingomyelin, cholesterol, cardiolipin, trioctanoin, triolin, soy phosphatidyl-cholin, poly(adenylic acid), phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, sphingosine and cerebroside (glycolipid), and

(iii) at least 2 biodegradable **polymers** selected from ficolls having molecular weight 70000-110000, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, gelatin, starch, crosslinked starch, polyethyleneimine, methoxypolyethylene glycol, ethoxy-**polyethylene glycol**, polyethylene oxide, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, cellulose acetate, sodium alginate, N,N-diethylaminoacetate, block copolymers of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, **polyoxyethylene X-lauryl ether** (X = 9-20) and **polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters**.

USE - The composition is useful for the production of stable liposomes for **delivery** of cosmetics, drugs, enzymes, growth factors, hormones, interferons, interleukins, moisturisers, **peptides**, proteins and steroids.

The administration depends on the active ingredient and may be, e.g. oral, topical or by injection.
Dwg.0/0

L51 ANSWER 22 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-083371 [11] WPIDS
DNC C1990-036548
TI Enteric solid dosage forms - contg. active **peptide** or protein and nonionic surfactant.
DC B04 B07
IN TAKADA, K
PA (TAKA-I) TAKADA K
CYC 13
PI WO 9001329 A 19900222 (199011)* EN 35p
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
W: US
JP 02040320 A 19900209 (199012)
EP 387352 A 19900919 (199038)
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
EP 387352 B1 19940713 (199427) EN 14p
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68916782 E 19940818 (199432)
US 5350741 A 19940927 (199438) 12p
JP 2792862 B2 19980903 (199840) 8p
ADT WO 9001329 A WO 1989-JP748 19890726; JP 02040320 A JP 1988-191185
19880730; EP 387352 A EP 1989-908863 19890726; EP 387352 B1 EP
1989-908863
19890726, WO 1989-JP748 19890726; DE 68916782 E DE 1989-616782 19890726,
EP 1989-908863 19890726, WO 1989-JP748 19890726; US 5350741 A Cont of US
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- 1990-474089 19900330, US 1992-888324 19920526; JP 2792862 B2 JP 1988-191185 19880730
- FDT EP 387352 B1 Based on WO 9001329; DE 68916782 E Based on EP 387352, Based on WO 9001329; JP 2792862 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02040320
- PRAI JP 1988-191185 19880730
- AN 1990-083371 [11] WPIDS
- AB WO 9001329 A UPAB: 19981021
- Pharmaceutical** dosage forms comprise a solid mixt. of a physiologically active **peptide** or protein (I) and a nonionic surfactant (II), coated with an enteric material (III) that is soluble in duodenal juice and volatile organic solvents.
- (I) is insulin, human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (GCSF),
- a renin-inhibiting **peptide** or cyclosporin A. The solid mixt. also contains (a) a solid organic acid, esp. L-tartaric acid, (b) less than the equiv. amt. of NaHCO₃, and (c) an excipient selected from sugars, neutral solids and hydrophilic **polymers**. The compsns. are formulated as granules, tablets, or capsules.
- ADVANTAGE - (I) is readily absorbed through the intestinal tract and delivered into the bloodstream in a dose-dependent manner.
- Dwg.0/15
- ABEQ EP 387352 B UPAB: 19940824
- An enteric **pharmaceutical** formulation comprising a solid mass of an intimate mixture of a physiologically active **peptide** or protein excluding cyclosporins, a nontoxic nonionic surfactant, and a **pharmaceutically** acceptable, enteric material capable of dissolving in duodenal juice and also in an organic volatile solvent.
- Dwg.0/9
- ABEQ US 5350741 A UPAB: 19941115
- A solid enteric formulation consists of mixt. of active **peptide** or protein, nonionic surfactant, organic acid viz, tartaric, malonic, maleic, malic, **citric**, cinnamic acids, 50+% wt. of total formulation of enteric **polymer** sol. in volatile organic solvent which dissolves selectively from mixt. in duodenal juice when ingested and
- opt. solid diluent and effervescing agent, e.g. NaHCO₃. **Polymer** comprises 80+% wt. of formulation. **Peptides** or proteins include insulin, human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, renin inhibitor **peptide** and cyclosporin A. Surfactants include **sorbitan** fatty acid ester, **polyoxyethylene sorbitan** fatty acid ester, glycerol octanoates, OHPMe cellulose, etc. Enteric materials include cellulose acetate phthalate OHPMe cellulose succinate, etc. The formulation may take the form of mixt. of **peptide** or protein and surfactant coated with enteric materials. Active agents include angiotensin II antagonist **peptide**, bradykinin, TPA, DSIP, HANP, HGH, ACTH, etc.
- USE - To get dose-dependent **delivery** of drugs to serum by reducing degradation in G.I. and increase bioavailability.
- Dwg.0/15

L52 These do not

have sustained delivery

or pharmaceutical, the

=> d 1-25 all

L52 ANSWER 1 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:200842 HCAPLUS
DN 133:2161
TI Mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aqueous two-phase systems for purification of integral
membrane proteins
AU Sivars, U.; Tjerneld, F.
CS Centre for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Department of
Biochemistry,
Lund University, Lund, S-221 00, Swed.
SO Biochim. Biophys. Acta (2000), 1474(2), 133-146
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 6
AB Detergent/**polymer** aq. two-phase systems are studied as a fast,
mild and efficient general sepn. method for isolation of labile integral
membrane proteins. Mechanisms for phase behavior and protein
partitioning
of both membrane-bound and hydrophilic proteins have been examd. in a
large no. of detergent/**polymer** aq. two-phase systems. Non-ionic
detergents such as the Triton series (**polyoxyethylene** alkyl
phenols), alkyl **polyoxyethylene ethers** (CmEO_n), Tween
series (**polyoxyethylene sorbitol** esters) and
alkylglucosides form aq. two-phase systems in mixts. with hydrophilic
polymers, such as PEG or dextran, at low and moderate temps.
Phase diagrams for these mixts. are shown and phase behavior is discussed
from a thermodyn. model. Membrane proteins, such as bacteriorhodopsin and
cholesterol oxidase, were partitioned strongly to the micelle phase,
while
hydrophilic proteins, BSA and lysozyme, were partitioned to the
polymer phase. The partitioning of membrane protein is mainly
dctd. by non-specific hydrophobic interactions between detergent and
membrane protein. An increased partitioning of membrane proteins to the
micelle phase was found with an increased detergent concn. difference
between the phases, lower **polymer** mol. wt. and increased micelle
size. Partitioning of hydrophilic proteins is mainly related to excluded
vol. effects, i.e. increased phase component size made the hydrophilic
proteins partition more to the opposite phase. Addn. of ionic detergent
to the system changed the partitioning of membrane proteins slightly, but
had a strong effect on hydrophilic proteins, and can be used for enhanced
sepn. between hydrophilic proteins and membrane protein.
ST protein partitioning detergent **polymer** phase; membrane protein
purifn phase partitioning
IT Micelles
Partition
(mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
proteins)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
(Biological

- study); USES (Uses)
 (mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
 proteins)
- IT **Albumins**, preparation
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or
 recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
 proteins)
- IT Bacteriorhodopsins
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or
 recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
 proteins)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or
 recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (membrane; mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in
 detergent/**polymer** aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of
 integral membrane proteins)
- IT Detergents
 (nonionic; mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in
 detergent/**polymer** aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of
 integral membrane proteins)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
 (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxyethylene alkyl phenols; mechanisms of phase behavior and
 protein partitioning in detergent/**polymer** aq. two-phase
 systems for purifn. of integral membrane proteins)
- IT Esters, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
 (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxyethylene **sorbitol** esters; mechanisms of phase
 behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/**polymer** aq.
 two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane proteins)
- IT 112-00-5, DTAC 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies
 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 3055-95-6, Pentaethylene glycol monododecyl
 ether 3055-98-9, Octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether 9002-92-0,
 Brij
 35 9002-93-1, Triton X-100 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies
 9005-64-5, Tween-20 9005-65-6, Tween-80 9036-19-5, Triton X-114
 11024-24-1, Digitonin 25322-68-3, PEG 29836-26-8, n-Octyl-.beta.-D-
 glucopyranoside 69227-93-6, n-Dodecyl-.beta.-D-maltoside 75621-03-3,
 Chaps
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
 (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
 proteins)
- IT 9001-63-2P, Lysozyme 9028-76-6P, Cholesterol oxidase
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or
 recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(mechanisms of phase behavior and protein partitioning in detergent/
polymer aq. two-phase systems for purifn. of integral membrane
proteins)

RE.CNT 52

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Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

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L52 ANSWER 2 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 2

AN 1999:817906 HCAPLUS

DN 132:89760

TI Novel calibration of a dynamic surface tension detector: flow injection analysis of kinetically-hindered surface active analytes

AU Miller, Keith E.; Skogerboe, Kristen J.; Synovec, Robert E.

CS Center for Process Analytical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1700, USA

SO Talanta (1999), 50(5), 1045-1056

CODEN: TLNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB First, a novel technique for calibration of a dynamic surface tension detector (DSTD) is described. The DSTD measures the differential pressure

as a function of time across the liq.-air interface of growing drops that repeatedly form and detach at the end of a capillary tip. The calibration

technique utilizes the ratio of pressure signals acquired from the drop growth of two sep. solns., i.e. a std. soln. and a corresponding mobile phase, such as water, both of which have a known surface tension. Once calibrated, the dynamic surface tension of an analyte is obtained from

the ratio of the pressure signals from the analyte soln. to that of the mobile phase soln. Thus, this calibration technique eliminates the need to

optically image the radius of the expanding drop of liq. Accurate dynamic

surface tension detns. were achieved for aq. SDS (SDS) solns. over a concn. range of 0.5-5.4 mM. The measured surface tensions for these SDS solns. range from 70.3 to 46.8 dyne/cm and were in excellent agreement with the literature. A precision of 0.2 dyne/cm (1 S.D.) was routinely obtained. Second, the DSTD with this calibration technique was combined with flow injection anal. (FIA) for the study of model protein solns. and **polymer** solns. The kinetic surface tension behavior of aq. bovine serum **albumin** (BSA) solns. as a function of concn. and flow rate is presented. Evaluation of the dynamic surface tension data illustrates that a protein such as BSA initially exhibits kinetically-hindered

surface tension lowering, i.e. a time dependence, as BSA interacts with the liq.-air interface of an expanding drop. FIA/DSTD is then shown to be an effective tool for the rapid study of kinetically-hindered surfactant mixts. It was found that mixts. of SDS and the polymeric surfactant Brij-35 (**lauryl polyoxyethylene ether** with an av. mol. wt. of 1200 g/mol) result in essentially an additive lowering of the surface tension. Mixts. of **polyethylene glycol** (PEG), with an av. mol. wt. of 1470 g/mol, and Brij-35, however, result

in a competitive (non-additive) surface tension with the Brij-35 dominating the response.

ST **albumin** surface tension flow injection analysis surfactant

IT Flow injection analysis

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

Surface tension

Surfactants

(novel calibration of a dynamic surface tension detector: flow
injection anal. of kinetically-hindered surface active analytes)

IT **Albumins**, properties

RL: PRP (Properties)

(serum; novel calibration of a dynamic surface tension detector: flow
injection anal. of kinetically-hindered surface active analytes)

RE.CNT 28

RE

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L52 ANSWER 3 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 2000:267147 HCAPLUS

DN 132:269834

TI Hair cosmetics containing water-soluble **polymers** and silylated
peptides

IN Maruyama, Tomoko; Kubo, Sanae

PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-06

ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-09

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2000119143	A2	20000425	JP 1998-304777	19981012
			Searched by John Dantzma	703-308-4488	

- AB Hair cosmetics contain anionic, amphoteric or nonionic water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides** [final pH 2-4]. As an example, a hair prepn. contained hydroxyethylcellulose 0.15, propylene glycol 5, conc. **glycerin** 25, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 0.2, promois W-52SIG 1, dimethylpolysiloxane 2, methylparaben 0.1, L-glutamic acid, perfumes, **polyoxyethylene** oleyl **ether** and ion-exchanged water to 100 wt.%. Hair appeared soft and shiny after treatment. The prepn. also can be applied to hair prior to wave-setting to obtain homogeneous permanent wave.
- ST hair cosmetic **polymer** silylated **peptide**
- IT Hair preparations
(hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT Hair preparations
(permanent wave; hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT Polyethers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(siloxane-; hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silylated; hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT **Polymers**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-sol., anionic or amphoteric or nonionic; hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- IT 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 24991-23-9D, silylated 25513-46-6D, Poly[L-glutamic acid], silylated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair cosmetics contg. water-sol. **polymers** and silylated **peptides**)
- L52 ANSWER 4 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
- AN 2000:247519 HCAPLUS
- DN 132:266806
- TI Laundering liquid detergent compositions for immersion cleaning of **silk** and wool products
- IN Fujino, Tetsuya; Goto, Yumi; Nakamura, Yoshiaki
- PA Sunstar, Inc., Japan
- SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
- DT Patent
- LA Japanese
- IC ICM C11D001-62
ICS C11D001-72; C11D003-04; C11D003-20; C11D003-37; C11D017-08
- CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000109886	A2	20000418	JP 1998-296166	19981002
OS	MARPAT 132:266806				
AB	The comps., which cause clouding of laundering solns. when soils are removed from clothes, contain nonionic surfactants $R1O(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$ [$R1 = C10-22$ alkyl, alkenyl, $(C6-12$ alkyl)phenyl; $n = 5-15$], slightly water-sol. cationic surfactants $R2R3R4R5N^+X^-$ [one of $R2-R5 =$ (substituted) $C12-24$ alkyl, alkenyl; other = Me, Et; $X =$ halo, $MeSO_4$, $EtSO_4$], anionic polymers contg. polysaccharides as main chains, and water-sol. (in)org. salts. Thus, a detergent comprise polyoxyethylene $C12-15$ alkyl ether 25, dioleyldimethylammonium chloride 5, Na CM-cellulose 0.1, trisodium citrate 0.5, citric acid 0.02, and H_2O to 100%.				
ST	laundering detergent polyoxyethylene quaternary ammonium surfactant; anionic polysaccharide salt laundering detergent; CM cellulose polyoxyethylene surfactant laundering detergent				
IT	Polysaccharides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (acidic; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl ethers; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Surfactants (cationic, quaternary ammonium compds.; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Detergents (laundry, liq.; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Surfactants (nonionic, polyoxyethylene ethers ; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Textiles (silk ; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Salts, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (water-sol.; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	Textiles (wool; laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				
IT	68-04-2, Trisodium citrate 7212-69-3, Dioleyldimethylammonium chloride 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses 9004-32-4, Sodium CM-cellulose 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 25322-68-3D, alkyl ethers RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (laundering liq. detergents for immersion cleaning of silk and wool products)				

Searched by John Dantzma

703-308-4488

L52 ANSWER 5 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 2000:23938 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:80108
 TI Cleaning compositions for centrifugal laundry washer
 IN Kawaguchi, Koji; Itayama, Hiroshi
 PA Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C11D003-395
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 7, 40

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000008082	A2	20000111	JP 1998-189948	19980618
AB	The title compns., useful for washing clothings of cellulose fibers, synthetic fibers, wool, silk , or acetate fibers, comprise (a) nonionic surfactants (e.g., polyoxyethylene lauryl ether), (b) O-type bleaching agents (e.g., H2O2), and (c) other additives.				
ST	nonionic surfactant hydrogen peroxide centrifugal laundry washer; polyoxyethylene lauryl ether nonionic surfactant cleaning compn				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl group-terminated, nonionic surfactants; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Peroxides, uses RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (bleaching agents; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Fibers RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (cellulosic, clothings of; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Bleaching agents (cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Enzymes, uses RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Silk Wool (clothings of; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Acetate fibers, uses Synthetic fibers RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (clothings of; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Detergents (laundry; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				
IT	Surfactants (nonionic; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

IT 9014-01-1, Alcalase 2.5L
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Alcalase 2.5L; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)

IT 7632-04-4, Sodium peroxoborate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 14455-47-1, Sodium peroxocarbonate
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(bleaching agents; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)

IT 9002-92-0, **Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether**
9038-43-1, **Polyoxyethylene** polyoxypropylene stearyl **ether** 37251-67-5, Oxirane, methyl-, **polymer** with oxirane, monodecyl ether 37311-00-5, **Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene lauryl ether** 65150-81-4, Oxirane, methyl-, **polymer** with oxirane, monotridecyl ether
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonionic surfactants; cleaning compns. for centrifugal laundry washer)

L52 ANSWER 6 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999:596842 HCAPLUS

DN 131:233383

TI Compositions containing protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts and shampoos containing them

IN Nakajima, Toru; Fukuda, Hajime; Watanabe, Yoshihiro; Otsuki, Naomi; Hayashi, Shigeaki; Tokuyama, Hiroshi

PA Nippon Starch Refining Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-075

ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11255626	A2	19990921	JP 1998-78372	19980310

AB Shampoos contain anionic surfactants, cationized **polymers**, and the compns. contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts prepd. by reaction of protein hydrolyzates with alkenylsuccinic anhydrides in the presence of alkali catalysts. Reaction of **keratin** hydrolyzate with octenylsuccinic anhydride in the presence of NaOH gave a product showing good emulsifying and foaming properties. A shampoo contg. the **keratin** hydrolyzate octenylsuccinate ester Na salt 5.0, C12-13 aliph. alc. ethoxylate sulfate ester Na salt 15.0, cationized cellulose 0.5, and H2O 79.5 wt.% was formulated.

ST protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salt shampoo; **keratin** octenylsuccinate sodium salt emulsifier shampoo

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- IT Sulfonates
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(1-alkene; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(N-(hydroxyalkyl); shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(alkenylsuccinate esters, salts; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Amine oxides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(alkyldimethyl; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(alkylphenyl ethers; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Surfactants
(anionic; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Surfactants
(cationic; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl); shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(derivs.; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(ethoxylated; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT Castor oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

- (Uses)
 (hydrogenated, ethoxylated; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Caseins, biological studies
 Collagens, biological studies
 Keratins
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (hydrolyzates, alkenylsuccinate esters, salts; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Syrups (sweetening agents)
 (hydrolyzed starch, reduced; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Wheat
 (protein hydrolyzates; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Emulsifying agents
 Shampoos
 (shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 Soaps
 Sulfobetaines
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Protein hydrolyzates
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (silk, alkenylsuccinate esters, salts; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT Protein hydrolyzates
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (soya, alkenylsuccinate esters, salts; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl derivs.
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (coco amidopropylbetaine; shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized polymers)
- IT 56-40-6D, Glycine, alkyl esters 56-41-7D, Alanine, salts with fatty acid derivs. 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., salts 112-02-7, Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl
- Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

esters, salts 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, cationic derivs. 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, cationic derivs. 9004-54-0D, Dextran, cationic derivs. 9005-63-4D, **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan**, fatty acid esters 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters 25322-68-3D, **Polyethylene glycol**, alkylphenyl ethers 25322-68-3D, **Polyethylene glycol**, derivs. 27613-77-0D, **Polyethylene glycol** monoacetate, monoalkyl ethers, salts 34870-92-3D, **Polyethylene glycol** monosulfate, monoalkyl ethers, salts 59149-04-1D, N-Carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethylimidazolinium betaine, 2-alkyl derivs. 148252-87-3D, alkyl ethers, salts

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

- (shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT 25377-73-5DP, Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride, esters with **keratin** hydrolyzates, sodium salts 26680-54-6DP, Octenylsuccinic anhydride, esters with protein hydrolyzates, salts
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
- (shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)
- IT 102-71-6, reactions 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, reactions 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, reactions
- RL: RCT (Reactant)
- (shampoos contg. protein hydrolyzate alkenylsuccinate ester salts, anionic surfactants, and cationized **polymers**)

L52 ANSWER 7 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:631346 HCAPLUS

DN 129:261375

TI Antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer** compositions

IN Hilti, Bruno; Burkle, Markus; Pfeiffer, Jurgen; Minder, Ernst; Grob, Markus

PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp., USA

SO U.S., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08L001-02

ICS C08L089-00; C08L089-04; C08L097-02

NCL 524009000

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5814688	A	19980929	US 1997-795719	19970204
	US 5955517	A	19990921	US 1998-124137	19980729
PRAI	CH 1996-333		19960209		
	US 1997-795719		19970204		

AB The invention relates to a compn. comprising a thermoplastic, structurally

crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer**, which comprises (a) a polar, adsorptive inorg. or org. material in the form of fibers or particles which are in mutual contact, onto which is adsorptively bound (b) a polar antistatic agent comprising a mixt. of

(b1) Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

at least one polar org. compd. having at least 5 carbon atoms and at least 3 heteroatoms, and (b2) a salt of an inorg. protic acid, which is solvated or complexed in the polar org. compd. The invention also relates to a second compn. comprising (a) a polar inorg. or org. material, (b1) a polar org. compd. having at least 5 carbon atoms and at least 3 heteroatoms and (b2) an inorg. salt, to the use of this second compn. for the antistatic treatment of **polymers**, and to a process for prepg. antistatically treated **polymers**.

ST antistatic polypropylene protic acid salt; polyoxyalkylene ether ester antistatic polypropylene

IT Antistatic agents
Cotton fibers
Flax
Hemp (fiber)
Jute
Kapok (Ceiba pentandra)
Ramie fibers
Silk
Wool
(antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer** compns.)

IT Aminoplasts
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer** compns.)

IT 2926-27-4, Potassium triflate 2926-30-9, Sodium triflate 7601-89-0, Sodium perchlorate 7778-74-7, Potassium perchlorate 7791-03-9,

Lithium
perchlorate 9004-74-4 9004-81-3, **Polyethylene glycol**
lauryl ester 9004-96-0, **Polyethylene glycol** oleic
acid ester 9004-98-2, **Polyethylene glycol** oleyl
ether 9005-00-9, **Polyethylene glycol** stearyl ether
9005-64-5, **Polyethylene glycol** sorbitan
monolaurate 9011-05-6, Formaldehyde-urea copolymer 9064-14-6,
Polypropylene glycol dodecyl ether 10034-81-8, Magnesium perchlorate
13477-36-6, Calcium perchlorate 13637-61-1, Zinc perchlorate
13755-29-8, Sodium tetrafluoroborate 14075-53-7, Potassium
tetrafluoroborate 14283-07-9, Lithium tetrafluoroborate 17084-13-8,
Potassium hexafluorophosphate 24991-55-7, **Polyethylene**
glycol dimethyl ether 25852-47-5 26570-48-9 33454-82-9,
Lithium triflate 52581-71-2 55120-75-7, Calcium triflate
60871-83-2,
Magnesium triflate 68238-81-3, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
lauryl ether 78415-39-1 194469-72-2
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer** compns.)

IT 25085-53-4, Moplen FLF 20
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric or thermosetting **polymer** compns.)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(hardwood, bleached; antistatic thermoplastic, crosslinked elastomeric

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or thermosetting **polymer** compns.)

L52 ANSWER 8 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:806548 HCAPLUS

DN 130:96951

TI Water-thinned coating compositions with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance

IN Saito, Naoshi; Fukumoto, Katsunori; Hashimoto, Kayoko; Nishioka, Hidehiko

PA Maruo Calcium Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09D005-00

ICS C09C001-02; C09C003-08; C09C003-10; C09D007-12; C09D129-10;
C09D131-02; C09D133-02; C09D133-04; C09D133-18; C09D135-00;
C09D141-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10330648	A2	19981215	JP 1997-365314	19971219
	JP 10330645	A2	19981215	JP 1997-365315	19971219
PRAI	JP 1997-102668		19970404		

AB The title compns. contain (1) **polymer(s)** from monomer(s) chosen from .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. monocarboxylic acids, .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. dicarboxylic acids, alkyl (meth)acrylates, alkoxy group-contg. (meth)acrylic ethers, cyclohexyl group contg. (meth)acrylates, .alpha.,.beta.-monoethylenically unsatd. hydroxy esters, polyalkylene glycol mono(meth)acrylates, vinyl esters, arom. vinyl compds., unsatd. nitriles, unsatd. dicarboxylate esters, vinyl ethers, conjugated dienes, linear olefins, cycloolefins, sulfo group-contg. monomers, etc., with or without (partial) neutralization by alkali metal, ammonium, or amine and (2) compd(s). chosen from (I) alkyl ether sulfate, alkyl ether phosphate, alkaryl ether sulfate, alkaryl phosphate; (II) alkyl sulfates, alkyl phosphates, alkaryl sulfates, alkaryl phosphates, alkylamide sulfate esters; (III) alkylsulfonic acids, alkylbenzenesulfonic acids, alkylphenathalenesulfonic acids, sulfosuccinic acid, sulfosuccinic acid esters, .alpha.-olefinsulfonic acids, N-acylsulfonic acids; (IV) N-acylamino acids, alkyl ether carboxylic acids, acyl **peptides**; (V) aliph. amines, aliph. quaternary ammonium, arom. quaternary ammonium, heterocyclic quaternary ammonium; (VI) betaines, aminocarboxylic acids, imidazoline derivs.; (VII) alkyl ethers, alkaryl ethers, alkyl esters, alkylamines, sorbitan derivs., polynuclear Ph ethers, fatty acid esters; (VIII) fluoroalkylcarboxylic acids, perfluoroalkylcarboxylic acids, perfluoroalkylsulfonic acids; (IX) acetylene alc., acetylene glycol, etc. A coating compn. comprised 200 parts 50% solids acrylic-styrene resin, 4.85 parts Discoat N-14 dispersant, 4.39 parts ethylene glycol, 4.39

parts

Nopco 8034L, 44.04 parts R-930, 60 parts CaCO₃, 4.0 parts Na

polyacrylate,

2.0 parts **polyoxyethylene** alkyl **ether** sulfate, 11.01

parts butyl Cellosolve, 9 parts CS-12 film forming aid, 10.22 parts

Adekanol UH420 thickener, 0.42 part antiseptic, and water as desired.

ST waterborne coating body pigment dispersibility; styrene acrylic coating waterborne pigment dispersibility

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(alkyl ethers, sulfates and phosphates; water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

IT Dispersing agents
Water-thinned coatings
(water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

IT Acrylic **polymers**, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

IT 78-66-0, 3,6-Dimethyl-4-octyne-3,6-diol
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

IT 9016-69-7, **Polyethylene glycol** monomethacrylate homopolymer 25322-68-3D, **Polyethylene glycol**, alkyl ethers, sulfates and phosphates 25549-84-2, Poly(sodium acrylate) 83847-31-8, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer ammonium salt 106173-75-5, Acrylic acid-itaconic acid copolymer ammonium salt 219578-65-1 219578-67-3 219578-69-5 219578-70-8 219578-72-0
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-thinned coating compns. with excellent body pigment dispersibility for coatings with excellent gloss retention, durability, and soiling resistance)

L52 ANSWER 9 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:599618 HCAPLUS

DN 129:280763

TI Skin-care cosmetics containing polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids

IN Maruyama, Nao; Nishiyama, Seiji

PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10245330	A2	19980914	JP 1997-62395	19970228
OS	MARPAT 129:280763				
AB	Skin preps. which improve skin conditions by removing keratins and protecting the surface, comprise (1) amino or ammonium group-contg. polysiloxanes and (2) .gtoreq.1 compds. selected from the group consisting of betaines, hydroxycarboxylic acids, ketocarboxylic acids, and esters, lactones, and salts thereof. A lotion contained ethanol 5, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 0.8, methylparaben 0.1, (3-aminopropyl)methylsilanediol-dimethylsilanediol copolymer 0.1, citric acid 0.5, trimethylglycine 5, and distd. water to 100 %.				
ST	skin care amino contg polysiloxane betaine				
IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (amino-contg.; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Hydroxy carboxylic acids RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (esters; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxo, esters; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxo, salts; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxo; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (quaternary ammonium group-contg.; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Hydroxy carboxylic acids RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (salts; skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Lotions (cosmetics) Moisturizers (cosmetics) (skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Keratins RL: BPR (Biological process); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)				
IT	Betaines				

Searched by John Dantzma

703-308-4488

Hydroxy carboxylic acids

Lactones

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

IT (skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)
 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 107-43-7, Trimethylglycine 158465-66-8,
 (3-Aminopropyl)methylsilanediol-dimethylsilanediol copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin-care cosmetics contg. polysiloxanes and carboxylic acids)

L52 ANSWER 10 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:143493 HCAPLUS

DN 128:231148

TI Heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol-based compositions and transparent polyolefin resins containing them with reduced odor

IN Ikeda, Naoki; Ishikawa, Masae; Mizutani, Toshihiro; Yoshimura, Masashi; Fujitani, Tsuratake

PA New Japan Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

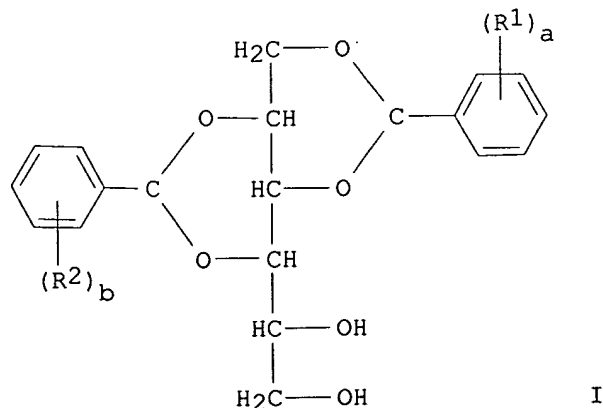
IC ICM C08K005-15

ICS C07D493-04; C08K005-06; C08K005-10; C08K005-16; C08K005-20; C08L023-00

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10060165	A2	19980303	JP 1996-231393	19960812
OS	MARPAT 128:231148				
GI					



AB The polyolefin resins contain 0.05-3 phr compns. comprising (1) 100 parts dibenzylidenesorbitols I (R1, R2 = C1-8 alkyl, alkoxy, halo; a, b = 0-3), (2) 0.01-50 parts .gtoreq.1 amino acid alkali metal salts and/or peptide alkali metal salts, and (3) 1-100 parts .gtoreq.1

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

OH-contg. compds. selected from R3O(AO)cH (R3 = C4-32 alkyl, alkenyl; A = C2-3 alkylene; c = 0-40), (R4)dC6H5-dO(AO)eH (R4 = C1-18 alkyl, C2-18 alkenyl; A = C2-3 alkylene; d = 0-3; e = 1-40), partially esterified polyols and their alkylene oxide adducts, hydrogenated castor oil and its alkylene oxide adducts, and R5N(R6OH)2 and/or R7CON(R8OH)2 (R5, R7 =

C4-22

alkyl, alkenyl; R6, R8 = C2-4 alkylene). Thus, a compn. comprising 1,3:2,4-di-O-(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol, L-glutamic acid monosodium salt, and glycerol monolaurate was kneaded with an ethylene-propylene copolymer (ethylene content 3.0%), Irganox 1010, and

Ca

stearate and injection-molded to give a test piece showing 10% haze.

ST

benzylidenesorbitol heat stability ethylene propylene copolymer; methylbenzylidenesorbitol amino acid polyolefin odorless; alc **peptide** salt dibenzylidenesorbitol polyolefin transparency; nucleating agent dibenzylidenesorbitol heat stability polyolefin

IT

Amides, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(N-(hydroxyalkyl); heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Peptides, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(alkali metal salts; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Alcohols, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(alkoxylated; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Polyhydric alcohols

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(esters; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Hydrogenated castor oil

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Crystal nucleating agents.

Deodorization

Heat stabilizers

(heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Alcohols, uses

Amino acids, uses

Amino alcohols

Hydrogenated castor oil

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Linear low density polyethylenes

Polyolefins

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)

IT

Polyoxyalkylenes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated castor oil derivs.; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin

- compns.)
- IT Ethoxylated castor oil
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(mono(alkyl group)-terminated; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)
- IT 78-23-9, Pentaerythritol monostearate 93-82-3, Stearyldiethanolamide
120-40-1, Lauryldiethanolamide 142-47-2, Monosodium L-glutamate
552-37-4, Anthranilic acid, sodium salt 1070-67-3, Sodium
glycylglycinate 1541-67-9, Lauryldiethanolamine 5598-53-8
- 6000-44-8,
Sodium glycinate 9002-92-0, **Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether** 9016-45-9, **Polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether** 10213-78-2, Stearyldiethanolamine 10332-31-7,
Pentaerythritol monolaurate 13081-97-5, Pentaerythritol distearate
15690-14-9, Arginine sodium salt 16480-55-0, Sodium L-alaninate
16690-93-0, Sodium .beta.-alaninate 19046-64-1, 1,3:2,4-Di-O-
benzylidenesorbitol 23768-86-7, L-Histidine, sodium salt 24595-14-0,
Potassium glutamate 25322-68-3D, hydrogenated castor oil derivs.
27215-38-9, Glycerol monolaurate 30233-64-8, Glycerol monobehenate
31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 34237-21-3, Sodium, leucinate
37349-34-1, Polyglycerol monostearate 41442-21-1, Isoleucine, sodium
salt 41863-30-3 59933-77-6, Dipentaerythritol distearate
- 60130-68-9,
Trimethylolpropane monostearate 61725-93-7, Polyglycerol distearate
64131-20-0, Trimethylolpropane monolaurate 64667-38-5,
11-Aminoundecanoic acid, sodium salt 80124-42-1, 1,3:2,4-Di(p-
ethylbenzylidene)**sorbitol** 81541-12-0, 1,3:2,4-Di(p-
methylbenzylidene)**sorbitol** 88456-98-8, Sodium
4-aminocyclohexanecarboxylate 99234-21-6, Creatine, sodium salt
135861-56-2, 1,3:2,4-Bis-O-(3,4-dimethylbenzylidene)**sorbitol**
204569-73-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and
alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)
- IT 74-85-1D, Ethene, **polymers** with .alpha.-olefins 25085-53-4,
Isotactic polypropylene 56453-76-0, Isotactic ethylene-propylene
copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid salts and
alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)
- IT 9002-88-4, HDPE
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(high-d.; heat-stable dibenzylidenesorbitol compns. contg. amino acid
salts and alcs. for transparent polyolefin compns.)
- L52 ANSWER 11 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:329028 HCAPLUS
DN 127:23487
TI Post-foaming gel compositions containing silicone dispersants for
cosmetics
IN Nishimoto, Hiroaki; Okamori, Reijiro; Watanabe, Tatsuya; Takehana,
Satoshi

PA Mandamu K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-11
 CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09077630	A2	19970325	JP 1995-262330	19950914
AB	Title compns., which are free from stickiness, contain gelation agents, post-foaming agents, and 0.05-5 wt.% dispersants for the post-foaming agents. A hair-setting agent was prepd. from Bitrex-denatured EtOH 10.0, H ₂ O, p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, polyoxyethylene-Me polysiloxane copolymer 2.0, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.5, triethanolamine 0.5, isopentane 5.0, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether 0.5, keratin hydrolyzate 0.1, and perfume 0.1 wt.%.				
ST	post foaming gel silicone dispersant; cosmetic foaming gel silicone dispersant; polyether silicone dispersant gel cosmetic				
IT	Hair preparations (gels; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Cosmetic gels (hair gels; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polymers with polyethylene glycol and polysiloxane; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polymers with polysiloxanes; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyoxyalkylene-; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polysiloxane-; post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	Dispersing agents (post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)				
IT	25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, polymers with polysiloxanes 25322-69-4D, Polypropylene glycol, polymers with polyethylene glycol and polysiloxane RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				

(post-foaming gel compns. contg. polyether-silicone dispersants for cosmetics)

L52 ANSWER 12 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997:537610 HCAPLUS

DN 127:140204

TI O/W/O type multiple emulsion containing organophilic clay minerals and surfactants

IN Yoshida, Katsunori; Yanaki, Toshio; Yamaguchi, Michihiro; Yamada, Yuko; Kurosawa, Takufumi; Ito, Kenzo

PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 782846	A2	19970709	EP 1996-308241	19961114
	EP 782846	A3	19980114		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 08323188	A2	19961210	JP 1995-347770	19951214
	JP 09255562	A2	19970930	JP 1996-99244	19960328
	JP 09276676	A2	19971028	JP 1996-175711	19960614
	JP 10028858	A2	19980203	JP 1996-205428	19960715
PRAI	JP 1995-347770		19951214		
	JP 1996-32949		19960126		
	JP 1996-50833		19960213		
	JP 1996-99244		19960328		
	JP 1996-175711		19960614		
	JP 1996-205428		19960715		
	JP 1995-73515		19950330		
AB	In an oil-in-water-in-oil type multiple emulsion in which an oil-in-water emulsion is dispersed in a continuous outer oil phase, the outer oil phase contains an organophilic clay mineral. Since the addn. of the organophilic clay mineral in the outer oil phase can prevent the inner oil phase combining with the outer oil phase, the excellent stability of the oil-in-water-in-oil type multiple emulsion over time can be obtained. Further, upon the using an oil-sol. compd., which can be easily oxidized, in the inner oil phase, this multiple emulsion system can prevent the compd. from oxidn., and the excellent stability of the compd. will be obtained. Also, since the coalescence between the inner oil phase and the outer oil phase is prevented and oils can be selected from quite wide range as an oil phase, it is possible to keep two kinds of oil components which have different properties independently from each other in one emulsion system stably. For example, when an oil-sol. material which is hard to dissolve in one special oil and an oil to which the material is sol. are added in one oil phase, whereas the special oil is added in the other oil phase, the material can be prevented from depositing crystals or sepn. while these components are made to coexist stably in one emulsion system. A multiple emulsion contained 1,3-butyleneglycol 5,				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- glycerin** 2, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil 1, Me paraben 0.1, octyl methoxy cinnamate 5, glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate 10, octyl di-Me para-aminobenzoate 1, water 70.75, liq. paraffin 0.65, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 1.5, Bentone-38 1, **polyoxyethylene sorbitan** fatty acid ester 1, and polyoxyethylene methylpolysiloxane copolymer 1%.
- ST cosmetic emulsion clay mineral surfactant siloxane; bentone 38 castor oil cosmetic emulsion
- IT Colloids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(arge-; multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT Vinyl **polymers**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg.; multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyethylene-; multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT Polysiloxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-Me; multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT Cosmetic emulsions
(multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT **Albumins**, biological studies
Bentonite, biological studies
Caseins, biological studies
Clays, biological studies
Collagens, biological studies
Ethoxylated castor oil
Gelatin, biological studies
Nonionic surfactants
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
Sunscreens
Surfactants
Vitamins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT Quince (Cydonia)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(seeds; multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)
- IT 122-19-0, Benzyl dimethylstearyl ammonium chloride 131-53-3,
2,2'-Dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 131-54-4, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone 131-55-5, 2,2',4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 147-94-4, Arac 541-02-6 556-67-2 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizinic acid 1641-17-4, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone 5466-77-3 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5,

Pectin
 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9003-05-8, Polyacryl amide 9003-09-2, Polyvinyl methyl ether 9003-11-6, Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene copolymer 9003-32-1, Polyethylacrylate 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Methylhydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9004-98-2 9005-22-5, Sodium cellulose sulfate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9008-22-4, Laminaran 9016-00-6, Dimethylsiloxane 9037-55-2, Galactan 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9057-06-1, Carboxymethyl starch 11078-31-2, Glucomannan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12001-31-9, Bentone 38 15087-24-8, 3-Benzylidenecamphor 21245-02-3 25322-68-3 26913-06-4, Poly[imino(1,2-ethanediyl)] 36861-47-9, 3-(4-Methylbenzylidene)camphor 39464-87-4, Scleroglucan 51052-65-4, Paramylon 54724-00-4, Curdlan 70356-09-1, 4-Methoxy-4'-tert-butylidibenzoylmethane 141533-39-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (multiple cosmetic emulsions contg. organophilic clay minerals and surfactants)

L52 ANSWER 13 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1996:666617 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:284417
 TI Alcohol-free perfume compositions containing emulsifiers, water-soluble **polymers**, and UV absorbers
 IN Yoshioka, Toshio; Ishii, Keiko
 PA Shiseido Co Ltd, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-42; A61K007-46; C11B009-00
 CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08225431	A2	19960903	JP 1995-58179	19950222
PI A long-lasting liq. or gel perfume comps., which show sunburn-preventing AB and skin treatment effect, contain fragrance ingredients 0.5-30, emulsifiers 0.1-20, H2O 50-99, water-sol. polymers 0.001-10 wt.%, and UV absorbers and are practically free of alcs. A cologne was formulated from H2O 96.38, 1,3-butylene glycol 1.0, glycerin 1.0, corn starch 0.01, xanthan gum 0.01, squalane 0.1, polyoxyethylene (40) oleyl ether 0.5, Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488				

2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate 0.5, and perfume 0.5 wt.%.
ST perfume emulsifier **polymer** UV absorber
IT Emulsifying agents
Perfumes
Sunscreens
(alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers, water-sol.
polymers, and UV absorbers)
IT **Caseins**, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers, water-sol.
polymers, and UV absorbers)
IT Light stabilizers
(UV, alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers, water-sol.
polymers, and UV absorbers)
IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(carboxy-contg., **polymers**, alc.-free perfume compns. contg.
emulsifiers, water-sol. **polymers**, and UV absorbers)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(esters, with sucrose; alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers,
water-sol. **polymers**, and UV absorbers)
IT Castor oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, alc.-free perfume compns. contg.
emulsifiers, water-sol. **polymers**, and UV absorbers)
IT 57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid,
polymers with alkyl methacrylates 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid,
alkyl esters, **polymers** with acrylic acid 131-56-6,
2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone
4065-45-6D, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid, salts
5466-77-3, 2-Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 9004-54-0, Dextran,
biological studies 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-98-2,
Polyoxyethylene oleyl **ether** 9005-25-8, Starch,
biological studies 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 70356-09-1 84101-04-2,
Polyoxyethylene glyceryl monoisostearate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers, water-sol.
polymers, and UV absorbers)

L52 ANSWER 14 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:645722 HCAPLUS
DN 125:284415
TI Alcohol-free perfume compositions containing emulsifiers and
water-soluble
polymers
IN Yoshioka, Toshio; Ishii, Keiko
PA Shiseido Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-46; C11B009-00
 CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08225429	A2	19960903	JP 1995-58176	19950222
AB	Liq. or gel perfume compns., which show long-lasting fragrance and skin treatment effect, contain fragrance ingredients 0.5-30, emulsifiers 0.1-20, H2O 50-99 wt.%, and water-sol. polymers and are practically free from alcs. A cologne was formulated from H2O 96.88, 1,3-butylene glycol 1.0, glycerin 1.0, corn starch 0.01, xanthan gum 0.01, squalane 0.1, polyoxyethylene (40) oleyl ether 0.5, and perfume 0.5 wt.%.				
ST	perfume water sol polymer emulsifier				
IT	Emulsifying agents Perfumes (alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	Caseins , biological studies Gelatins, biological studies Polymers , biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	Vinyl compounds, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (carboxy-contg., polymers , alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	Fatty acids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (esters, with sucrose; alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	Castor oil RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hydrogenated, ethoxylated, alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers with alkyl methacrylates 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers with acrylic acid 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-98-2, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 84101-04-2, Polyoxyethylene glyceryl monoisostearate RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)				
IT	9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				

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(corn; alc.-free perfume compns. contg. emulsifiers and water-sol. polymers)

L52 ANSWER 15 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1996:262454 HCAPLUS

DN 124:298445

TI Bubble bath preparations for deodorization of body odor

IN Mori, Shinobu; Ookawa, Wataru; Yoroze, Hidenori

PA Kao Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-50

ICS A61K007-32

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08048622	A2	19960220	JP 1995-66555	19950324
	US 5665742	A	19970909	US 1995-448774	19950524

PRAI JP 1994-118062 19940531

AB Bath preps. contain phenolic antibacterial agents, cationic antibacterial

agents, and/or trichlorocarbanilide, and CO2 generators. Tablets were formulated contg. triclosan 0.5, NaHCO3 20.0, Na2CO3 20.0, succinic acid 40.0, **polyoxyethylene** oleyl **ether** 1.0,

polyethylene glycol 18.5 parts, and colorant.

ST bubble bath prepn antibacterial deodorant

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics

Bath preparations

Deodorants

(bubble bath preps. contg. antibacterial agents (and cationized **polymers**) for deodorization of body odor)

IT **Polymers**, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bubble bath preps. contg. antibacterial agents (and cationized **polymers**) for deodorization of body odor)

IT **Peptides**, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cationized; bubble bath preps. contg. antibacterial agents (and cationized **polymers**) for deodorization of body odor)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzyl dimethyl, chlorides, bubble bath preps. contg. antibacterial agents (and cationized **polymers**) for deodorization of body odor)

IT 59-50-7 70-30-4, Hexachlorophene 108-46-3, Resorcin, biological studies 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 499-44-5, Hinokitiol 1322-40-3, Trichlorocarbanilide 3380-34-5, Triclosan 3697-42-5 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, cationized 9003-39-8D, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone), cationized 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, cationized 9004-53-9D, Dextrin, cationized 9004-54-0D, Dextran, cationized 9005-25-8D, Starch, cationized 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

gluconate 39660-61-2, Isopropylmethylphenol
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (bubble bath preps. contg. antibacterial agents (and cationized
polymers) for deodorization of body odor)

L52 ANSWER 16 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1996:271252 HCAPLUS

DN 124:324969

TI Aerosol hair cosmetic foams containing dimethoxymethane

IN Ooshima, Hisami

PA Kao Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-06

ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08040843	A2	19960213	JP 1994-179963	19940801
AB	The title cosmetics generate fine and soft foams. A hair cosmetic was prepd. from cetyl alc. 0.2, stearyl alc. 0.2, KF 6005 0.1, polyoxyethylene (20) stearyl ether 0.6, polyoxyethylene (3) stearyl ether 0.1, cationic cellulose 1.4, collagen hydrolyzate 0.4, glycerin 0.1, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 0.05, perfume, MeOCH2OMe 1.0, 95.degree. denatured alc. 9.0, H2O to 100%, and propellant.				
ST	hair cosmetic foam methoxymethane aerosol				
IT	Acrylic polymers , biological studies Hydrocarbon oils RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)				
IT	Alcohols, biological studies Esters, biological studies Glycerides, biological studies Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies Waxes and Waxy substances RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oil agents; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (di-Me siloxane-, SH 3775 and L 720S, oil agents; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (di-Me siloxane-, block, oil agent; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)				
IT	Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488				

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyalkylene-, SH 3775 and L 720S, oil agents; aerosol hair
cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyalkylene-, block, oil agent; aerosol hair cosmetic
foams
contg. dimethoxymethane)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyethylene-, graft, oil agent; aerosol hair cosmetic
foams
contg. dimethoxymethane)

IT Paraffin oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(iso-, oil agents; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg.
dimethoxymethane)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(long-chain, oil agents; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg.
dimethoxymethane)

IT Hair preparations
(mousses, aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)

IT Ethers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(vinyl, **polymers**, aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg.
dimethoxymethane)

IT 88-12-0D, **polymers** 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, **polymers**
109-87-5, Dimethoxymethane 1398-61-4D, Chitin, derivs. 9004-34-6D,
Cellulose, cationic derivs. 9004-62-0, SE 850K 9012-76-4D, Chitosan,
derivs. 9016-00-6, Dimethyl siloxane 84031-51-6, Yukaformer AM 75
176429-75-7, Yukaformer AM 75S/SM
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid,
biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies
112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer
36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(oil agent; aerosol hair cosmetic foams contg. dimethoxymethane)

L52 ANSWER 17 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:864969 HCAPLUS
DN 123:321695
TI Shampoos containing vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate
copolymers and surfactants
IN Kawai, Yasuhiro; Maekawa, Akio
PA Sunstar Kk, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-075
ICS C11D001-10; C11D001-28; C11D001-32; C11D001-90; C11D003-37

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07196461	A2	19950801	JP 1993-352009	19931229

AB Shampoos (pH 4-7) contain vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants chosen from carboxy group-contg. surfactants and acylmethyлтаurines. The shampoos show good conditioning and cleansing abilities. A shampoo contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dimethylaminomethyl methacrylate copolymer 0.01, di-Na polyoxyethylene monolauryl sulfosuccinate 20.0, **citric** acid, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 5.0, and H2O 100.0 wt.% was formulated.

ST shampoo vinylpyrrolidone alkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer; carboxy surfactant acylmethyлтаurine conditioning shampoo

IT Surfactants
(carboxy group-contg.; conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Betaines
Peptides, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coco, condensates with **collagen** hydrolyzates, sodium salts; conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coco, N-(hydroxyethyl), conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT Shampoos
(conditioning, conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT **Collagens**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrolyzates, condensates with coco fatty acids, sodium salts; conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

IT 107-35-7D, Taurine, acylmethyl derivs. 3546-96-1, Laurylaminopropionic acid sodium salt 26468-80-4 27028-82-6, **Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether** sulfate triethanolamine salt 30581-59-0, Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 45278-24-8
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

53576-49-1 54351-50-7 120464-35-9 136372-47-9 151234-44-5
 154979-34-7 155114-32-2 156218-87-0 169294-39-7
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (conditioning shampoos contg. vinylpyrrolidone-dialkylaminoalkyl
 methacrylate copolymers and surfactants)

L52 ANSWER 18 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1995:741308 HCAPLUS

DN 123:204168

TI Ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels containing nonionic surfactants and
 hydrophilic natural macromolecular substances for low viscosity and
 dispersion stability

IN Moryama, Noboru; Ogura, Tsugitoshi; Kai, Akio

PA Kao Corp, Japan; Mitsubishi Heavy Ind Ltd

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C10L001-32

CC 51-9 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07138583	A2	19950530	JP 1994-158703	19940711
	JP 2648094	B2	19970827		
AB	<p>The emulsified fuels comprise ultra-heavy oils 100, water 30-80, nonionic surfactants (HLB 14-19) 0.05-4, hydrophilic natural macromol. substances 0.003-1 part. The nonionic surfactants are (1) alkylene oxide adducts of phenolic OH group-contg. compds., (2) alkylene oxide adducts of HCHO condensates with phenolic OH group-contg. compds. having av. condensation degree 1.2-100, (3) alkylene oxide adducts of C2-50 fatty alcs. and/or fatty amines, (4) block or random addn. polymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, and/or butylene oxide, styrene oxide, (5) alkylene oxide adducts of polyvalent alcs. (glycerin, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, etc.) or their esters of C8-18 fatty acids, (6) alkylene oxide adducts of multiple active H-contg. polyamines (ethylenediamine, tetraethylenediamine, polyethyleneimine having mol. wt. 600-10,000), and/or (7) addn. products of alkylene oxides with mixts. contg. 1 mol triglyceride-type fats, polyvalent alcs., and 0.1-5 mol water. The natural substances are (1) plant-derived polysaccharides (e.g., agar, carrageenan, furcellaran, alginic acid and its salts, locust-bean gum, guar gum, tara gum, tamarind seed gum, gum arabic, karaya gum, tragacanth gum, pectin), (2) animal-derived proteins (e.g., gelatins, caseins), and/or (3) natural macromol. substance derivs. (e.g., cellulose derivs., starch). The fuels may contain anionic surfactants</p> <p>(1) HCHO condensates of sulfonic acids or sulfonic acid salts of arom. compds. (naphthalene, alkylnaphthalene, alkylphenol, alkylbenzene, etc.) having av. HCHO condensation degree 1.2-100; salts of lower amines (ammonium, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, triethylamine, etc.), alkali metals, alk. earth metals, (2) formalin condensates or cocondensates of sulfonic acids (lignosulfonic acid, lignosulfonic acid salts, their derivs., their salts of lower amines) having av. HCHO</p>				

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- condensation degree 1.2-50, (3) polystyrenesulfonic acid or its salts, or styrenesulfonic acid copolymers, (4) dicyclopentadienesulfonic acid **polymers** or their salts, (5) copolymers of maleic anhydride and/or itaconic anhydride, their acids and salts, and/or (6) liq. polybutadiene maleate and their salts.
- ST emulsion fuel ultraheavy oil surfactant; nonionic surfactant emulsion fuel; hydrophilic natural macromol emulsion fuel
- IT Fuel oil
(ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT Gelatins, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT Asphalt
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT Bitumens
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT **Caseins**, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ammonium complexes, ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT Surfactants
(anionic, ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic, ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT 8061-51-6, Sodium lignosulfonate 9008-63-3
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(anionic surfactant; ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT 9016-45-9, **Polyoxyethylene** nonylphenyl **ether**
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(nonionic surfactants; ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- IT 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-21-9, Furcellaran 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9005-25-8D, Starch, oxidized 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 39300-88-4, Tara gum 39386-78-2, Tamarind seed gum
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ultra-heavy oil emulsion fuels contg. nonionic surfactants and hydrophilic natural macromol. substances)
- L52 ANSWER 19 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
- AN 1994:330796 HCAPLUS
- DN 120:330796
- TI The protease as a cleansing agent and its stabilization by chemical modification.
- AU Masunaga, Takuji; Yasukohchi, Tohru; Hirobe, Midori; Arakane, Kumi; Adachi, Katsura

- CS Res. Lab., KOSE Corp., Tokyo, 174, Japan
SO J. SCCJ (1993), 27(3), 276-88
CODEN: JOSCDQ; ISSN: 0387-5253
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB The effect of protease as a cleansing agent and the improvement of protease stability by chem. modification with **polyethylene glycol** derivs. were studied. The proteolytic actions of Bioprase and papain on **keratins** and sweat proteins, which are major protein impurities on the skin, were compared. Bioprase degraded both more effectively than papain. Although Bioprase has potential usefulness as a cosmetic material, it has a defect: low stability in a system contg. water. This defect prevents the application of Bioprase to various preps. except for powder-type preps. To improve the stability of the native Bioprase, it was chem. modified with copolymers of .alpha.-allyl-.omega.-methoxy polyoxyethylene and maleic anhydride. The stability of Bioprase was extremely improved by the modification. The modified Bioprase was further stabilized by adding such polyols as 1,3-butylene glycol, **glycerin**, and propylene glycol. Some nonionic surfactants did not decrease the stability of the modified Bioprase. This method for stabilization allows the application of enzyme to various preps. By continual use of a cleansing prepn. contg. the modified Bioprase, skin conditions improved.
- ST protease cleansing cosmetic stabilization **polymer**
IT **Keratins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(modified protease effect on, cosmetic cleansing in relation to)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(allyl group-terminated, **polymers**, prepn. of and protease modification by, cosmetic cleansing in relation to)
- IT Surfactants
(anionic, stability of modified bioprase in relation to)
- IT Cosmetics
(cleansing, bioprase for, **polymer** stabilization of)
- IT Castor oil
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, stability of modified bioprase in relation to)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic, stability of modified bioprase in relation to)
- IT Alcohols, miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, stability of modified bioprase in relation to)
- IT 89230-88-6P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and protease modification by, cosmetic cleansing in relation to)
- IT 9014-01-1DP, Bioprase, reaction products with allyl polyoxyethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 89230-88-6DP, reaction products with proteases
RL: PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and stability of, as cosmetic cleansing agent)
- IT 9004-95-9, **Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether**
9004-99-3, **Polyoxyethylene stearate** 9005-65-6,
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 9056-42-2D,
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

Polyoxyethylene phosphate, alkyl **ethers** 16177-21-2D,
Sodium L-glutamate, N-acyl derivs. 25080-09-5 25265-71-8, Dipropylene
glycol 29923-31-7, Sodium N-lauroyl-L-glutamate 34406-66-1
155449-45-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(stability of modified biopraser in relation to)

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, miscellaneous 57-55-6, Propylene glycol,
miscellaneous 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(stability of modified biopraser in relation to)

IT 9001-92-7, Protease 9014-01-1, Biopraser

RL: PROC (Process)

(stabilization of, as cosmetic cleansing agent, **polymer** in)

L52 ANSWER 20 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1992:180946 HCAPLUS

DN 116:180946

TI Skin cosmetics containing water and/or skin moisturizers encapsulated
with

inorganic powder-containing **polymers**

IN Tanaka, Toshihiro; Kumagai, Shigenori; Takahara, Ichiro

PA Matsumoto Yushi-Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan; Shiseido Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04001118	A2	19920106	JP 1990-3146	19900110
	JP 2891262	B2	19990517		

AB Cosmetics contain compression-disintegratable soft **polymer**
capsules contg. H₂O and/or skin moisturizers encapsulated by
polymers contg. inorg. fine powders (insol. in H₂O and/or the skin
moisturizers). The cosmetics are stable and show good skin-moisturizing
effect. **Polyethylene glycol** 100, Me methacrylate 100,
and azobisisovaleronitrile 0.5 g were mixed, added to a mixt contg.
n-hexane 300, **polyoxyethylene sorbitan** monolaurate 1,
glycerol monostearate 0.5, and Al₂O₃ 5 g for 2 h, refluxed under N₂ for 6
h, filtered, and dried to give soft capsules. Modified mica .apprx.100,
modified talc 15, modified TiO₂ 20, modified pigments (contg. red,
yellow,
and black iron oxide) 2, ZnO 3, the soft capsules 10, di-Me polysiloxane
6, liq. paraffin 4, diisostearyl malate 2, sorbitan trioleate 1.5 wt.
part, antiseptics, perfumes, and UV absorber were mixed to give a
cosmetic
foundation.

ST water moisturizer **polymer** capsule cosmetic; inorg powder
polymer moisturizer cosmetic

IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in skin cosmetic soft capsules manuf. from water and/or moisturizers
and inorg. powders and **polymers**)

IT Encapsulation

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

- (of water and/or moisturizers, with inorg. powders and **polymers**, for cosmetics)
- IT Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. inorg. powders and **polymers** and)
- IT Clays, biological studies
Kaolin, biological studies
Mica-group minerals, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. water and/or moisturizers and **polymers** and)
- IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers, contg. soft capsules contg. water and/or moisturizers and inorg. powders and **polymers**)
- IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. inorg. powders and **polymers** and)
- IT Hydrocarbons, **polymers**
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**polymers**, in skin cosmetic soft capsules manuf. from water and/or moisturizers and inorg. powders and)
- IT Carboxylic acids, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(salts, skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. inorg. powders and **polymers** and)
- IT Vitamins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water-sol., skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. inorg. powders and **polymers** and)
- IT 110-54-3, n-Hexane, biological studies 540-84-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in skin cosmetic soft capsules manuf. from water and/or moisturizers and inorg. powders and **polymers**)
- IT 9011-14-7P, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 30396-85-1P, Acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. water and/or moisturizers and inorg. powders and)
- IT 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 25322-68-3, **Polyethylene glycol**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. inorg. powders and **polymers** and)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 12174-53-7, Sericite 12691-60-0, Bentone 27 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16389-88-1, Dolomite, biological studies 97444-80-9, Orben 112796-76-6, Organite
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

(skin cosmetics contg. soft capsules contg. water and/or moisturizers and **polymers** and)

L52 ANSWER 21 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1991:29934 HCAPLUS
 DN 114:29934
 TI Manufacture of facial pack readily removable from the skin
 IN Nishida, Hiroshi
 PA Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN. CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 02053708	A2	19900222	JP 1988-204276	19880817
AB	A cosmetic pack is prepd. by adding 15% by wt. poly(vinyl alc.) to 71.34% water, heating the soln. to 80.degree., combining with polyethylene glycol monostearate 0.1, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether Na phosphate 0.8, glyceryl trilaurate 2.0, octyldodecyl myristate 1.0% by wt. with some other components at 80.degree., cooling the mixt. to 40.degree., adding to it concd. glycerin 3.0 and alc. 5.0%, stirring vigorously, sealing the mixt. for 24 h, and finally adding to it a sol. collagen 0.5, hydrolyzed elastin 0.1, and a bovine placenta ext. 0.3%. The wrinkles in the face are smoothened by this pack contg. a large amt. of moisturizers. The pack is readily removed from the face at the end of the application.				
ST	pack cosmetic moisturizer polymer				
IT	Collagens , biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic packs contg.)				
IT	Alcohols, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (denatured, cosmetic packs contg.)				
IT	Placental hormones RL: BIOL (Biological study) (of bovine, cosmetic packs contg. collagens and elastin hydrolyzates and)				
IT	Elastins RL: BIOL (Biological study) (hydrolyzates, cosmetic packs contg.)				
IT	Cosmetics (packs, contg. collagens and elastin hydrolyzates and placenta exts.)				
IT	538-24-9, Glyceryl trilaurate 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-99-3, Polyethylene glycol monostearate 63713-48-4 83826-43-1, Octyldodecyl myristate RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic packs contg.)				

L52 ANSWER 22 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

AN 1988:43843 HCAPLUS
 DN 108:43843
 TI Cosmetics containing mucopolysaccharides, vitamin E derivatives, and inorganic salts
 IN Tanaka, Norimasa; Imamura, Shiho
 PA Kobayashi Kose Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62209009	A2	19870914	JP 1986-53372	19860310
AB	Cosmetics contg. mucopolysaccharides, vitamin E derivs., and inorg. salts are prepd. which prevent drying of the skin and maintain moisture. A cosmetic lotion contained citric acid 0.1, Na citrate 0.4, Na lactate 0.8, Na pyrrolidonecarboxylate 0.8, 1,3-butylene glycol 10.0, Na acrylate polymer 0.5% soln. 0.8, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 0.2, a fragrance 0.01, a natural vitamin E 0.1, Na chondroitinsulfate 0.001, collagen 0.01, NaCl 0.9, KCl 0.02, CaCl2 0.02, MgCl2 0.005, NaHCO3 0.1, NaH2PO4 0.004, glucose 0.1, and H2O to 100% by wt.				
ST	mucopolysaccharide vitamin E inorg salt cosmetic				
IT	Cosmetics (contg. vitamin E and mucopolysaccharides and inorg. salts)				
IT	Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics contg. vitamin E and inorg. salts and)				
IT	Salts, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics contg. vitamin E and mucopolysaccharides and)				
IT	Proteins, specific or class RL: BIOL (Biological study) (complexes, with hyaluronic acid, cosmetics contg. vitamin E and inorg. salts and)				
IT	59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 52225-20-4, dl-.alpha.-Tocopherol acetate RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics contg. mucopolysaccharides and inorg. salts and)				
IT	9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9082-07-9, Sodium chondroitin sulfate RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics contg. vitamin E and inorg. salt and)				
IT	144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7558-80-7, Sodium dihydrogen phosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics contg. vitamin E and mucopolysaccharides and)				

L52 ANSWER 23 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1986:213019 HCAPLUS
 DN 104:213019

TI Topical preparations containing urea and **collagen**
 IN Yanagida, Takeshi
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K031-17; A61K047-00
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61033105	A2	19860217	JP 1984-153795	19840724
AB	Prepns. for skin application contain urea (softening, cell activation, wound healing), and collagen and(or) its hydrolysis products (gelatin and others) as stabilizer. Thus, an emollient contained glycerin 20.0, propylene glycol 8.0, EtOH 5.0, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 0.5, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.5, urea 1.0, Gelatin-1 3.0 Desamino Collagen 3.0, and perfumes and purified H2O to 100%.				
ST	skin cosmetic urea collagen				
IT	Collagens , biological studies				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(cosmetics contg. urea and, stability in relation to)				
IT	Gelatins, properties				
	RL: PRP (Properties)				
	(cosmetics contg. urea and, stability in relation to)				
IT	Collagens , compounds				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(hydrolyzates, cosmetics contg. urea and, stability in relation to)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(urea-contg., collagen as stabilizer for)				
IT	57-13-6, biological studies				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(cosmetics contg. collagen and)				

L52 ANSWER 24 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1984:492749 HCAPLUS
 DN 101:92749
 TI Antistatic agent
 IN Bulanda, Magdalena; Wiadrowski, Andrzej
 PA Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego, Pol.
 SO Pol., 4 pp.
 CODEN: POXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Polish
 IC C09K003-16; D06M013-00
 CC 40-9 (Textiles)
 Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 124415	B2	19830131	PL 1980-223940	19800430
AB	An effective antistatic agent, which is suitable for textiles from synthetic fibers or their mixts. with natural fibers and for other articles from polymers , comprise tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammoniu				
	Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488				

- m Me sulfate (I) [29463-06-7] 1-10, **polyethylene glycol**
C8-12 alkylphenyl ether (II) 1-8, perfume .ltoreq.4 parts, and alc.
(balance). Thus, a polyester fabric sprayed with a compn. contg. I 10,
II 1, and EtOH [64-17-5] 88.5 parts exhibited surface elec. resistance
(25.degree., relative humidity 65%) 7 .times. 109 .OMEGA., compared to 2
.times. 1013 .OMEGA. for untreated fabric.
ST quaternary ammonium compd antistatic agent; **polyoxyethylene**
alkylphenyl **ether** antistatic agent; antistatic agent textile;
polyester fabric antistatic agent
IT Acrylic fibers, uses and miscellaneous
Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents for, **polyethylene glycol**
alkylphenyl ether-tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me sulfate mixts.
in ethanol as)
IT Antistatic agents
(for textiles and **polymer** articles, **polyethylene**
glycol alkylphenyl ether-tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me
sulfate mixts. in alc. as)
IT Textiles
(polyamide-silk, antistatic agents for, **polyethylene**
glycol alkylphenyl ether-tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me
sulfate mixts. in ethanol as)
IT 29463-06-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents contg. **polyethylene glycol**
alkylphenyl ethers and, in ethanol, for textiles and **polymer**
articles)
IT 25322-68-3D, alkylphenyl ethers
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents contg. tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me sulfate
and, in ethanol, for textiles and **polymer** articles)
IT 79-41-4D, esters, **polymers** 9002-86-2 9002-88-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents for, **polyethylene glycol**
alkylphenyl ether-tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me sulfate mixts.
in ethanol as)
IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**polyethylene glycol** alkylphenyl
ether-tris(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium Me sulfate mixt. in, antistatic
agents, for textiles and **polymer** articles)
- L52 ANSWER 25 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1974:135155 HCAPLUS
DN 80:135155
TI Aqueous resinous solution for coating paper
IN Koyanagi, Toshikazu; Kitamura, Hajime; Kuriyama, Mitsumasa
PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Japan., 5 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC D21H

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48029803	B4	19730913	JP 1970-10247	19700204
AB	Coatings for improving the surface of printing paper and paperboard were prepd. from poly(vinyl alc.) [9002-89-5] compns. contg. 0.5-5% nonionic surfactant, e.g. sorbitan monostearate [1338-41-6], polyethylene glycol lauryl ether [9002-92-0], and polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether [9016-45-9]. Conventional additives such as caseins , modified starch, or melamine might be added to the coating compns.				
ST	polyvinyl alc coating paper; surfactant coating paper; paperboard coating				
IT	Paper				
	Paperboard				
	(coatings on, poly(vinyl alc.) compns. contg. nonionic surfactants as)				
IT	Surfactants				
	(nonionic, coatings contg., on paper)				
IT	Coating materials				
	(vinyl alc. polymer compns., contg. nonionic surfactants, on paper)				
IT	1338-41-6	9002-92-0	9016-45-9		
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(coatings contg., on paper)				
IT	9002-89-5				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(coatings, contg. nonionic surfactants, for paper)				

=> d 26-30 bib abs

L52 ANSWER 26 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-205780 [18] WPIDS
DNN N2000-153078 DNC C2000-063538
TI Rapid, reliable drug detection method, involving treating solid drug directly with solvent in vessel then testing conventionally, e.g. using strips.
DC A89 B04 J04 S03
IN PUCHER, J
PA (DIPR-N) DIPRO DIAGNOSTICS HANDELS GMBH
CYC 46
PI WO 2000008471 A1 20000217 (200018)* DE 25p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AE BA BR BY CA CN CZ EE GE HR HU IL JP KR KZ LT LV MD MX NO PL RU
SK TR UA US YU
ADT WO 2000008471 A1 WO 1999-AT195 19990804
PRAI AT 1999-349U 19990519; AT 1998-1347 19980804
AN 2000-205780 [18] WPIDS
AB WO 200008471 A UPAB: 20000412
NOVELTY - Rapid, direct, on-site detection of solid drugs (including drug substitutes) (I) involves transferring (I) without pretreatment to a decomposition or reaction vessel, treating with a solvent (or a solvent mixture containing at least one organic solvent) and subjecting the obtained suspension and/or solution directly to a conventional test for (I), preferably using test strips.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(a) a solvent (or solvent mixture) for use in the process,
comprising
one or more of 1-5C monohydric alcohols, 3-8C ketones, polyols and/or water;
(b) a decomposition solution for use in the process, consisting of
at
least 80 wt. % of a polar organic solvent, selected from 3-8C ketones, 1-5C monohydric alcohols and organic acetates, plus a nonionic detergent;
and
(c) apparatus for carrying out the process, comprising at least one container for each of the solvent (mixture) and the decomposition solution, plus at least one container with conventional test strips for the detection of various (I).
USE - For detecting drugs such as benzodiazepines, barbiturates and tricyclic antidepressants.
ADVANTAGE - The test is simple, safe and rapid, and can be carried out by non-expert personnel, e.g. police officers. Reliable results are obtained, even if the drugs have been mixed with extenders or masking agents.
Dwg.0/0

L52 ANSWER 27 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-200306 [24] WPIDS
TI Buffer compsn. - for dilution of immuno-haematological, immunological and immunochemical assay components, comprising phosphate buffer, PVP and bovine serum albumin.
DC A89 B04 S03
IN MAKELA, R M

Searched by John Dantzma 703-308-4488

PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB
CYC 19
PI WO 9208971 A1 19920529 (199224)* EN 22p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
W: AU CA JP KR
AU 9190239 A 19920611 (199237)
US 5185264 A 19930209 (199308) 9p
EP 556294 A1 19930825 (199334) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
JP 06507475 W 19940825 (199438) 8p
EP 556294 A4 19940817 (199533)
ADT WO 9208971 A1 WO 1991-US8370 19911108; AU 9190239 A AU 1991-90239
19911108, WO 1991-US8370 19911108; US 5185264 A US 1990-611222 19901109;
EP 556294 A1 WO 1991-US8370 19911108, EP 1992-900135 19911108; JP
06507475
W WO 1991-US8370 19911108, JP 1992-500964 19911108; EP 556294 A4 EP
1992-900135
FDT AU 9190239 A Based on WO 9208971; EP 556294 A1 Based on WO 9208971; JP
06507475 W Based on WO 9208971
PRAI US 1990-611222 19901109
AN 1992-200306 [24] WPIDS
AB WO 9208971 A UPAB: 19931006
A buffer compsn. comprises: a phosphate buffer, a high mol. wt.
polymer, a biological detergent, bovine serum **albumin**
and NaCl, and opt. an anionic surfactant or Na azide, such that the pH is
about 6-9.
USE - The buffer is useful for dilution of immunohaematological,
immunological and immunochemical assay components, such as antibodies and
antigens. Use of the buffer eliminates the need to perform required
confirmatory anti-D testing procedures in cases of a negative or
non-reactive result when using a commercially available anti-D antisera
or
human source antibody. The buffer may be used without pretreatment of the
microtitre plate. The assay component, esp. a cell, may be treated with
an
enzyme, e.g. bromelin, prior to dilution with buffer. A kit may be used
comprising an assay component diluted in a known amt. of buffer compsn
0/0
ABEQ US 5185264 A UPAB: 19931006
A buffer compsn. comprises a phosphate buffer; a high mol. wt.
polymer; a nonionic, e.g., **polyoxyethylene**
sorbitan monolaurate or monooleate, octylphenol ethylene oxide,
surfactant; an anionic surfactant, e.g., caprylic, cholic, dexocholic,
glycocholic acids and sodium dodecyl sulphate; bovine serum
albumin; and NaCl. **Polymer** is, e.g.,
polyvinylpyrrolidone, dextran, **polyethylene glycol**,
PVA, polybrene, methylcelluloses, gum acacia, protamine sulphate,
merquot,
celquat and magna Ha. The pH is 5-9.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Used to dilute assay components and when performing
immunochematological procedures.
0/0
ABEQ EP 556294 A UPAB: 19931119
A buffer compsn. comprises: a phosphate buffer, a high mol. wt.
polymer, a biological detergent, bovine serum **albumin**
and NaCl, and opt. an anionic surfactant or Na azide, such that the pH is
about 6-9.

USE - The buffer is useful for dilution of immunohaematological, immunological and immunochemical assay components, such as antibodies and antigens. Use of the buffer eliminates the need to perform required confirmatory anti-D testing procedures in cases of a negative or non-reactive result when using a commercially available anti-D antisera or human source antibody. The buffer may be used without pretreatment of the microtitre plate. The assay component, esp. a cell, may be treated with an enzyme, e.g. bromelin, prior to dilution with buffer. A kit may be used comprising an assay component diluted in a known amt. of buffer compsn.

L52 ANSWER 28 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1989-266768 [37] WPIDS
DNC C1989-118278
TI Agent for soak cleaning **silk** fabrics - comprises **polyoxyethylene** alkyl-**ether** proteolytic enzyme hydroxy-apatite and deionised water.
DC A97 D25 F06
PA (HAKU-N) HAKUSEISHA CLEANING KK; (SAWA-N) SAWAMOTO SANGYO KK; (SHIR-N) SHIROHOSHI CLEANING KK
CYC 1
PI JP 01192869 A 19890802 (198937)* 6p
ADT JP 01192869 A JP 1988-15223 19880126
PRAI JP 1988-15223 19880126
AN 1989-266768 [37] WPIDS
AB JP 01192869 A UPAB: 19930923
Agent comprises polyoxyethylenealkyl ether, proteolytic enzyme, hydroxyapatite, and deionised water.
IPA, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block **polymer**, polyethylene amide of coconut oil, **polyethylene glycol**, Na salt of polyacrylic acid, or silkworm oil are opt. added to the cleaning agent.
Pref. compsn. contains polyoxyethylenealkyl ether (20-40 wt.%); proteolytic enzyme (5-10 wt.%); hydroxyapatite (0.1-0.2 wt.%); IPA (3-5 wt.%); polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block **polymer** (1-3 wt.%); polyethylene amide of coconut oil (4-7 wt.%); **polyethylene glycol** (5-8 wt.%); Na salt of polyacrylic acid (0.002-0.005 wt.%); silkworm oil (0.01-0.02 wt.%); and deionised water. The temp. of cleaning is pref. 30-40 deg.C. The time for soaking is pref. 10-20 mins.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Contamination on **silk** fabrics is removed by soaking in a soln. of the agent. Rinsing is easy, so that water used is reduced. Gloss or lustre of **silk** is maintained after cleaning.
0/8

L52 ANSWER 29 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1988-188064 [27] WPIDS
DNC C1988-084155
TI Stabilisation of lymphotoxin - by addn. of saccharide, **albumin** and/or gelatin.
DC A96 B04
PA (ELED) DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 63126896 A 19880530 (198827)* 9p
ADT JP 63126896 A JP 1986-269733 19861114
PRAI JP 1986-269733 19861114
AN 1988-188064 [27] WPIDS

AB JP 63126896 A UPAB: 19930923

Nonionic surfactant, saccharide, **albumin** and/or gelatin is added to stabilise the lymphotoxin.

Nonionic surfactant includes **polyoxyethylene-sorbitan** fatty acid ester, **polyoxyethylene**-hardened castor oil, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block **polymer**, polyoxyethylene-alkyl phenylether, **polyethylene glycol**. Saccharide may be monose (glucose, galactose), polyose (dextran, hydroxyethyl starch) and glycitol (**sorbitol**, xylitol). **Albumin** may be bovine, human, egg or lacto-**albumin**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Lymphotoxin is used as tumoricide. The additive(s) stabilise lymphotoxin, even in the form of a soln. or freeze-dried and then melted.

0/0

L52 ANSWER 30 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1978-28073A [15] WPIDS

TI Soln. for blowing soap bubbles - contains **polyoxyethylene** alkyl ether bubble-former and water-soluble **polymer** as film reinforcing agent.

DC A25 A97 D25 E17 P36

PA (DAII) DAIICHI KOGYO SEIYAKU CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 53023743 A 19780304 (197815)*

JP 55008117 B 19800301 (198013)

PRAI JP 1976-98345 19760817

AN 1978-28073A [15] WPIDS

AB JP 53023743 A UPAB: 19930901

Soln. for blowing soap bubbles contains as essential components, (A) polyoxyethylene alkylether as a bubble-forming agent and (B) water-soluble **polymer** as film-reinforcing agent. Pref. (A) have 8-20 (11-16)C alkyl groups and contain 1-20 (3-11) oxyethylene groups and are used in concn. of 1-20 (3-15) wt.%. Pref. (B) is sodium arginate, alkyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, and esp. sodium polyacrylate and are used in concns. of 0.005-5 (0.05-2) wt.%. The ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:1/2-1/100 (1:1/5-1/70) by wt.

The soln. can produce bubbles having diameters 70-60 cm which stay in the air for 5-10 sec.

The soln. may contain other additives, e.g., a stabiliser (glucose, **sorbitol**, amino acid, **peptide**, etc.); a preservative (e.g. sorbic acid salts); flavour, etc. When large bubbles are produced, straw or ring having a dia. of 5-50 cm is used.